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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: The Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1873. NO. 112.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Grand Religious, Military and Civic Display at Potsdam.

BERLIN, January 19.—A grand display, religious, military and civic, was made at Potsdam to-day in the Garrison Church. Eighty-six flags, captured from the French during the late war, were hung from the walls with imposing ceremonies. The Emperor and Empress, princes and chief generals of the army were present. The Emperor thanked the army for its heroism, the results of which he said were eternally engraved on the tablets of history.

England and Russia—The Central Asia Question.

LONDON, January 19.—The object of M. Shouvaloff's mission from the Russian government has been made known. He came to England to obtain the co-operation of the British government in measures contemplated by Russia in Central Asia, but Her Majesty's government refused to change the attitude taken by it when the first reports of Russia's intentions were received. England's declaration of her determination to secure Afghanistan against attack if Russia annexed Khiva, opened the whole question of anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia. Russia now proposed to England that they should deal with the Khiva and Afghanistan difficulty as a part of the general Central Asian question. M. Schouvaloff was unsuccessful in effecting an arrangement with Her Majesty's government and has returned to St. Petersburg.

Death of Edward Bulwer Lytton.

LONDON, January 18.—Right Hon. Edward Bulwer Lytton, Baron Lytton, a well known English author, died this afternoon, aged sixty-seven.

The Carlist Insurrection in Spain.

MADRID, January 18.—It is said that Marshal Serrano will retire to private life. A band of Carlists yesterday burned the buildings at Ernal station on the North of Spain Railway. They also shot and killed the switchtender, and afterwards fled, pursued by Gunteers. The excesses of the Carlists in Guipuycon irritate the Liberals of that Province. The government forces display great activity against the insurgents.

Satire upon American Manners.

PARIS, January 18.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* says the Dramatic Censors submitted to General l'Admirault, Military Governor of Paris, a play now being rehearsed at one of the Parisian theatres, because of its outrageous satire upon American manners.

European Securities.

LONDON, January 18, 2 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾, and for account 92⅝@92¾. American securities—5s of '65, 86¾; do of '67, 86¾; 10-40s, 86¾; new 5s, 89½; 6s Railway 49.

PARIS, January 18.—Rentes 54 francs 30 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 18.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands 9¾d; Orleans 10¼@10½d; sales 8,000 bales; of American 4,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000 bales; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah per Clarendon, during December and January at 9 11-16d. Red winter wheat 12s 2¼@12s 3d. Flour 29s 6d@30s. Corn 28s. Cheese 68s. Cumberland middling 8¼; short rib middles 38s 6d.

ANTWERP, January 18.—Refined petroleum 48 francs.

Retroactive Privilege Granted.

MATAMORAS, January 19.—The disputed duty of five per cent, on imports into Zona Libre has been decided in favor of the merchants of this city and the arbitrary measures taken by Collector Busto severely condemned. It was not the intention of Minister Fernando to make collection of additional duty. The retroactive privilege has been granted to merchants to import under the old tariff of 1856 for four months.

Burning Mountain Mystery Solved.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, January 18, 1873.

The burning mountain mystery has been fully solved by an investigating party, who decided that the material burning is weathered shale.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Tennessee Legislature in joint meeting Saturday elected C. M. Gibbs, of West Tennessee, Liberal Democrat, Treasurer and Secretary of State. His leading competitor was Charles M. Donaldson, Republican, late Sheriff of Nashville county.

A Board of Trade was organized in Evansville Saturday evening, and measures taken to make it permanent.

General Mejia, Mexican Minister of War, has resigned, and General Moriano Escobedo is appointed in his stead. Further changes in the Mexican Cabinet are expected soon to take place.

Whole number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati for the past week, 39,000 head. Whole number since November 1, 528,000 head.

John W. Southwell, who forged a note on the First National Gold Bank of San Francisco for $45,000, pleaded guilty to the crime Saturday.

The Franco-California Silk Company was organized Saturday for the purpose of manufacturing goods in San Francisco from the raw materin, foreign and domestic.

The committee appointed to investigate charges that corruption and bribery were used in the late Senatorial election, has been in session in Jefferson City for two days past. Their meetings have been secret and nothing is known regarding the testimony taken.

S. W. Dorsey was elected Saturday United States Senator from Arkansas, in the place of Senator Rice whose term expires on the 4th of March.

George Brown, of Halifax, will shortly challenge the world to row a single scull race for $2,000, to take place next summer in Halifax harbor, Kennebecases river, or at Springfield, Mass. Preference to be given to Sadler, English champion, who will be allowed his expenses if he will row at Halifax.

The Alabama Legislature imbroglio continues.

At a meeting of coal operators in Philadelphia, Saturday, a resolution was adopted inviting retailers to join with them in the fight against the Reading Railroad Company. A general meeting was afterwards held, at which thirty retailers signed the constitution of the coal operators. The price of membership is twenty-five dollars for wholesalers and ten dollars for retailers.

A private dispatch from London, received at New York on Saturday, reports a strike among the iron foundries and rolling mills throughout Wales.

A Washington dispatch states that two distinct syndicates, comprising two New York banking houses and two leading houses of London, have submitted to Secretary Bontwell propositions to fund the remaining five per cents on terms similar to those of the syndicate of last year.

At a meeting or the Dominion Board of Trade, at Ottawa, on Saturday, resolutions were adopted in favor of establishing a reciprocal treaty with the United States.

Norton, who some time ago defaulted in the New York postoffice, was re-admitted Saturday and his bail increased to $115,000.

Leading Cuban Tories at New York, sympathizing with Spain, have forwarded to Madrid a protest against the intervention of Secretary Fish in regard to slavery in Cuba.

An incendiary fire at Gloversville, N. Y., Sunday morning, destroyed property to the value of $80,000; insurance $30,000.

The steamships Idaho, from Liverpool, and Holland, from London, arrived at New York yesterday.

Josephine Mansfield, through her counsel, has attached the property of Nathan Appleton, at Newport, Rhode Island, to the amount of $20,000, for the loss of $12,500, which she deposited with Bowles Bros. just before their failure. A hearing of the case will be had in April.

George T. Dunning was arrested at New York, Saturday, charged with embezzling funds from the United States Assay office while superintendent, &c. and held in $20,000 bail. He was formerly arrested on the same charge and indicted, but when called for trial failed to appear.

The saw and planing mills of Mitchell & Rowland Lumber Company, Toledo, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. A quantity of lumber, both rough and dressed, was also consumed. Loss, $25,000 to $30,000; covered by insurance.

The North Side Turner Hall was dedicated in Chicago yesterday with imposing ceremonies. It is the most complete and beautiful in the United States, and cost $125,000.

Mayor Kalpfleisch, of Brooklyn, is lying at the point of death.

George Henriques, late Vice President of the New York Stock Exchange, died yesterday morning.

The ship Charles H. Marshall, from Liverpool, arrived at New York Saturday, reports having experienced heavy weather during the entire passage. Three men were washed overboard and lost.

J. G. Doty, pension agent at New York, died in Jersey City Saturday night.

The will of S. N. Pike has been admitted to probate at New York. It is dated November 22th, 1869, and was made in Cincinnati. The amount is $3,000,000. He leaves to his brother, S. M. Pike, $1,000 a year and $1,200 on the payment of a debt to his brother Henry. The balance of the property goes to his wife and three daughters.

CRIMES.

Probable New Trial of a Homicide Case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, O., January 18, 1873.

It is now thought that Weis, the man found guilty of the murder of H. C. Sommersett, last October, will have a new trial, and the general impression is it will result in his acquittal.

The Wharton-Van Ness Poisoning Case.

ANNAPOLIS, January 18.—In the Wharton trial to-day Mrs. Julia Van Ness, the mother of Mrs. Hulton, Mrs. Colonel Loney, sister of Eugene Van Ness, N. H. Hulton, A. A. Kleinschmidt, druggist, all of whom testified on the trial of Mrs. Wharton for the murder of Gen. Ketchum, were examined. The first four named witnesses testified much more in detail than on the former trial, particularly in regard to the sudden attack of illness of Van Ness.

Murder on a Street Car in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 19.—On Saturday night John McCormick, street car conductor, was attacked on a car by Jack Coughlan who drew a pistol and tried to shoot McCormick. The latter fired upon him twice, each shot taking effect in Coughlan's head. He died. McCormick is in custody.

CASUALTIES.

Brakeman Killed by Falling Under a Train.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, January 18, 1873.

Henry Crawford, brakeman, was killed at Lyndon Station, on the M. & C. R. R., seventeen miles west of here, last night, by falling under the train while coupling cars.

Wood Chopper Fatally Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

URBANA, OHIO, January 18, 1873.

Wm. Dorsey, a man nearly fifty-eight years of age, while chopping a short distance from this place, this morning, was caught under the tree he was cutting down and fatally injured, both his legs and one arm being broken, beside other injuries.

Philadelphia Soldiers' Colony Association.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.—A large mass meeting of honorably discharged soldiers was held to-night under the auspices of the Philadelphia Soldiers' Colony Association. Colonel John W. Forney presided. The object of the association is to form a settlement on one of the Pacific Railroads. At present it numbers one hundred members. Addresses were made by Colonel Forney, ex-Governor Pollock, Major Calhoun and Fred. A. Van Cleve. They all expressed sympathy and confidence in the organization, regarding the soldiers as entitled to the care of the government. It was stated that every scheme of the soldiers for colonization would meet the full and hearty sympathy of General Grant. A resolution was adopted recommending the Philadelphia delegation in Congress to support the substitute for Holman's bill, substituted by Senator Logan.

An Indignant Denial.

DENVER, COL., January 18.—The *News* of this morning, in a notice of the late specials from Washington to *Forney's Press*, the *Missouri Republican* and New York *Tribune* in reference to the appointment of Governor Routt, characterizes them as false in toto, and calculated to deceive the public in regard to the status of political affairs in Colorado. It charges that a more unanimous feeling against any man's reappointment never existed; that while certain citizens of the Territory are vigorously laboring for its national progress, Governor McCook spends his time away from the Territory looking to his own interests; that the action of the signers has been severely condemned. It was not the intention of Minister Fernando to make collection of additional duty. The retroactive privilege has been granted to merchants to import under the old tariff of 1856 for four months.

Indignation Meeting in Fort Scott, Kansas.

FORT SCOTT, KS., January 18.—A large meeting of the citizens of this city and county was held to-night, at which resolutions were unanimously adopted to the effect that the almost unanimous sentiment of the people of this part of the State are emphatically against the re-election of Senator Pomeroy, and that to continue him a Senator is to continue the disgrace which has so long tarnished, and to continue the stigma of the rotten Commonwealth which he has done so much to fasten upon the State, and urgently appealing to the Legislature to elect some man in his place whose character is without sin and whose integrity is unquestioned.

A Remarkable Weather Phenomenon.

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Champaign County, O., Agricultural Society Officers.

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Methodist Revival at Chillicothe, Ohio—Judge Row, of Waverly, Seriously Ill.

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Judge Jacob Row, postmaster, and a highly esteemed citizen of Waverly, Pike county, is very ill with little hopes of recovery.

Force of Example.

Mr. Cramer, a traveler from the North of Europe, while resting in the city of Loheia in Arabia, was solicited by a great somebody to prescribe for his indisposition.

He recommended an emetic. The patient recovered so rapidly the circumstance spread like a prairie fire. Everybody wanted an emetic. No reference was made to sickness. That was of no consequence. It was considered a wonderful medicine, and, therefore, the people wanted to be vomited by the foreign Rakkim.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Improvement of the Delaware.

Appropriation of $1,000,000 Asked.

RAILROAD LOBBYIST ON THE STAND.

Claims a Lawyer's Privilege.

THE NEW COINAGE MEASURE.

Wilson, of Iowa, Vindicates Himself

EXPLANATION FOR SENATOR HARLAN

THE KANSAS BRIBERY CASE.

Some Very Damaging Testimony.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS IN TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1873.

Improvement of the Delaware River.

A large delegation of prominent merchants and business men of Philadelphia appeared before the sub-committees of the House Committees on Commerce and Appropriation yesterday in favor of the appropriation of one million dollars in improving the navigation of the Delaware river below that city. They ask for a deeper channel for portions of the distance and more lighthouses, and among the results and advantages which were claimed were the cheaper and more certain supply of coal for New England. To-morrow the House Committee on Commerce will hear another delegation on the subject of the James River and Kanawha Canal.

A Lobbyist on the Stand.

The lobbyist, Stewart, to whom Durant testified to have paid a large sum in 1868 for preliminary expenses in Washington, was partially examined by Wilson's committee last night. After many attempts to evade answering questions, he got along so far as to swear that he was employed by Durant to help in all preliminary steps to secure the passage of the amended act of 1864. He claimed that he drew that section of the bill which made the government mortgage a second lien on the road. He received a fee of thirty thousand dollars from the Union Pacific, and ten thousand from the Central Pacific. He received from Durant two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which was paid principally in compromising interests conflicting with these roads. It was not his habit to take any vouchers. Dr. Durant only required a general statement of the disbursements, characterizes them as false in toto, and calculated to deceive the public in regard to the status of political affairs in Colorado. It charges that a more unanimous feeling against any man's reappointment never existed; that while certain citizens of the Territory are vigorously laboring for its national progress, Governor McCook spends his time away from the Territory looking to his own interests; that the action of the signers has been severely condemned. It was not the intention of Minister Fernando to make collection of additional duty. The retroactive privilege has been granted to merchants to import under the old tariff of 1856 for four months.

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LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

The Great Question of the Day. Cheap Transportation—Our Unrivalled Opportunities—Pittsburgh's Commanding Advantages—The James River and Kanawha Canal Project—President Washington's Foresight—Monroe's Message on Internal Improvements—The Purchase of a Site for New Government Buildings in Pittsburgh.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1873.

The great benefits derived from cheap transportation are every year becoming more apparent. Whenever Rome "annexed" a country it was compacted with the empire by substantial highways, opening it to commercial intercourse, as well as to the march of armies; establishing bonds of interest as well as force. These highways were constructed in the perfection of the skill possessed in that age, and their imposing remains show, to this day, the lavish expenditures that were made to destroy local prejudices, and harmonize, under the same polity, nations embracing all the families of men.

In modern times, England has led the way in this enlightened spirit of unifying diverse interests and equalizing advantages. Though, compared with the broad expanse of our iron country, her territory is exceedingly minute, her ever-increasing people have nevertheless estimated the value of cheap intercourse over the short distances of their home domain, and have taken care to realize it by a system of canals and railroads penetrating all their counties and offering their benign facilities to every neighborhood. Her possessions and dependencies throughout the world are also receiving aid in kind, and are flourishing in proportion as it is extended to them.

North America, in its structure, is the marvel of the world. Its ocean shores, with their bays, inlets and harbors, are open to the commerce of all nations. An imperial system of navigable waters stretches half across the continent, laving vast regions, rich in soil, minerals and forests; affording a means of thousands of miles of inland transportation, as untaxed and free as the ocean; and possessing a clime remarkable for its uniform salubrity. To the southward of this spreads out the great valley of the Mississippi, over an extent of near two millions of square miles, watered by thousands of miles of navigable rivers; possessing a fertile soil largely underlaid with coal, iron and other valuable minerals; and in many parts with primitive woods; and, from its diversified climate, yielding to agriculture, in rich abundance, all the products known between the tropics and the frigid zone. A primitive system, the lake and the river, is their destiny, to be fulfilled ere long. Nature has placed no formidable obstructions in the way. Art can soon accomplish the connection by canal of any required capacity, for nature has supplied an abundance of water and a favorable surface.

Such is the immediate assistance to the growth of the grand valley of the Mississippi, is the desideratum of the hour. To effect this, cheap transportation to the seaboard is the great requisite, and is equally important to every portion of the interior of the continent. The West needs the manufactures of the East, whilst the East needs the cheap products of the prolific West. But with the present means of transit, these exchanges cannot be effected without the largest share going to the carriers. The abundance and low price of grain, and other products of agriculture, in one part of our country, do not, therefore, benefit other parts, as they would, were cheaper conveyances provided. It does not profit the Western farmer to raise large crops, nor does the Eastern manufacturer realize the returns that he should. Cheap circulation of commodities is as vital to our country's prosperity as the unimpeded flow of blood is to the health of an individual.

Much has been done in this direction, but much more remains to be done. New York has derived immense advantages from her liberal system of internal improvements, and has aided the growth of the West. Pennsylvania has accomplished the same, and so has Maryland. But all these works have fallen far short of the growing demands of the West, whose productive capabilities are beyond computation, and glut the avenues of the East as fast as they are opened, although they are all as yet, except the New York canal, of the high charging kind.

The situation of Pittsburgh, on the eastern border of the great valley, where the most important connection between the river and the lake systems of navigation must be made, is one of commanding advantage. Assured, beside this, of the superior condition arising from contiguous unlimited supplies of coal, from navigable rivers to boundless markets; from large aggregated capital; from extensive manufactories in successful operation; from wide-spread commerce established on an immovable foundation, there can be no community more interested in the welfare of all the bond regions with which it is connected by navigation. Indeed, it may with truth be said, that not an acre of virgin soil can be subjected to the plow, nor any process be invented for increasing the products of the soil in any part of the Mississippi valley, without benefiting Pittsburgh.

With facts like these standing out before us, the proceedings in the House Committee of Commerce on the bill introduced by General Negley to provide for the completion of the James River and Kanawha Canal, are of engrossing interest and of national importance. By this contemplated connection, a great water line of cheap transportation will be opened between the Chesapeake Bay and the heart of the Mississippi Basin. It is the first practicable route for such an artery of trade south of New York. It would bring to the Pittsburgh furnaces, cheaper than can be obtained from any other quarter or by any other route, iron ores from the inexhaustible beds of West Virginia. It would lead to the immediate population of that State, where, as yet, the solitudes of the primitive forests are but little broken. It would cheapen the exchange of commodities and promote the agriculture of the West and the manufactures of the East; all of which Pittsburgh is deeply interested.

The committee was addressed on Tuesday by Colonel Carrington, President of the Canal Company, who gave the history, the present conditions and the future prospects of the canal in a sensible speech, fortified by documentary evidence of the most satisfactory character. Colonel Carrington stated that the whole valley, and which serves to illustrate the universal value of this great work, he gave the figures from the careful calculations of an intelligent engineer, showing that the water line, when completed, grain can be transported from St. Louis to the Chesapeake, including tolls and all charges, at 13½ cents per bushel. Such a saving will be equally advantageous to the East and the West; but especially will it increase Western populousness, and the significance in all of which benefits Pittsburgh will largely share.

The importance of this line and the utility of opening it were apparent, at an early day, to the observing eye of Washington. As early as 1753, he stood upon the promontory where Pittsburgh now stands, fathoming, with all the stately oaks and other gigantic plants that covered all the country round, and with prophetic vision seemed to behold the future greatness of the land, and the marvelous bounties showered upon it by nature. Subsequently, as his knowledge of the physical features of the country was matured, he conceived that this very scheme of improvement now under consideration, but was deterred, by the breaking out of the Revolution, from giving it practical form. With the return of peace again the enterprise was renewed, and from 1785 to 1794 he was President of the old James River Company. In one of his reports he said:

"It can, I think, be demonstrated, that the produce of the Western territory, as low down the Ohio as the Great Kanawha, and, I believe, to the Falls, and between the ports above the lakes, may be brought to the highest shipping ports on the seaboard at less expense, with more ease, including the return, and in a much shorter time, than it can be carried to New Orleans."

All our Presidents and wise statesmen have entertained the same just and liberal views on the subject of internal improvements; indeed, the transcendant utility of such works force them upon the mind of all thoughtful men. President Monroe vetoed the Cumberland road bill, not because he doubted the policy of the general government engaging in works to facilitate intercourse, but because of constitutional scruples. On the 4th of May, 1822, the same day he sent in the veto, he communicated to Congress his celebrated Message on Internal Improvements, the most voluminous of all the messages of our Presidents. It seems to have been prepared to prevent disputations arising in the progress of the undertakings, in consequence of the veto. He took up the provisions of the Constitution under which authority to make improvements is claimed, but after the most elaborate examination of them all, still entertained some lingering doubts as to their clearness, and for the purpose of making it plain and distinct, recommended a constitutional amendment at once, conferring full power upon the government for such purposes. Of further apprehension of the subject, and the enlightened views entertained upon it by the statesmen of that day, a few extracts are made from the message:

"It is practicable and easy to facilitate the intercourse between the Atlantic and Western country, by improving the navigation of many of the streams which have their sources near to each other in the mountains, on each side, and by good roads across the mountains, between the highest navigable waters of those rivers. In addition to the example of the Cumberland Road, another of the kind is now in train from the headwaters of the James to those of the Kanawha. In like manner, and may the Savannah be connected with the Tennessee. In some instances it is understood that the Eastern and Western waters may be connected together directly by canals. One important work of this kind is now in progress and far advanced in the State of New York, and there is good reason to believe that two others may be formed, one at each extremity of the high mountains above mentioned, connecting in the one instance the waters of the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, and in the other, some of the most important of the Western rivers with those emptying into the Gulf of Mexico; the advantages of which will be seen at the first glance by an enlightened observer.

* * * * *

The advantages that would be derived from such improvements are incalculable. The facility with which would be afforded to the transmission of the whole of the rich productions of our country to market, would alone more than compensate for all the labor and expense attending them. Great however as is this advantage, it is only one of the many, and by no means the most important. Others enumerates the greater efficiency that would give to the general and State governments—their value in war for the transportation of troops and munitions—refers to the late war with England, adding: "Those are all cases of which any knowledge of the occurrances of the late war, must know the good effect which would result to the general and to every part of the command of an interior navigation alone, along the coast, for all the purposes of war, as well as of commerce between the different parts of the Union. * * * In every other line their good effect would be most sensibly felt. * * * Parts the most remote from each other would be brought more closely together. Distant lands would be made more valuable, and the industry of our fellow-citizens, on every portion of our soil, be better rewarded."

The message then refers to variety of climate occasioning variety of products, and says: "Hence the motive for exchange for mutual accommodation and active intercourse between different sections. Each part would thus find for the surplus of its labor, in whatever article it consisted, an extensive market at home, which would be the most profitable, because free from duty. * * * * *

"It cannot be doubted that improvements for great national purposes would be better made by the National government than by the governments of the several States.

* * * * *

"There is another view in which these improvements are still of more vital importance. The effect which they would have on the bond of union itself, affords an inducement for them more powerful than any which have been urged, or than all of them united. * * *

"On full consideration therefore of the whole subject I am of opinion that such an amendment ought to be recommended to the several States for their adoption."

Other statesmen have regarded the Constitution differently, and have been, and are, clear in their opinions, that it confers the requisite powers upon Congress for the construction of works of internal improvement. Among these, that most eminent of our great men, Henry Clay, stands prominent. Others of his contemporaries concurred with him, sometimes, or indeed frequently, enough to carry appropriations to the head, he errs with the majority, and in respectable company:—if he errs in the policy of such works, he errs with Washington, Monroe, and all the other Presidents, and with all the observing men of our country from the revolution to the present day.

Z.

P S.—Our Senators are apprehensive that the House bill containing an appropriation of $300,000 for the purchase of a site in Pittsburgh for new government buildings, passed last session by Gen. Negley, may fail in the Senate committee. Also, Gum Packing at Eastern Agent to 1 cent. Immediate assistance to the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, at their meeting to-day, to make an argument in favor of his bill and the important appropriation.

Z.

Pass Right On

to second page, next to reading matter, and learn what Nutrina and Papoma are worth to you.

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MURDER OF INNOCENTS.

BABY FARMING IN NAPLES.

Wholesale Murder of Children—A Charnel House in the Shadow of a Church—What the Police Found in It.

[From the Diritto Roma, December 28.]

Only three doors from the little chapel of San Severo, on the Strada Santa Catarina, in Naples, the evidences of a most terrible crime or rather series of terrible crimes, were brought to light on Monday last by the shrewd and daring Guglielmo Cordeban, Lieutenant of Police. The person charged with the perpetration of these crimes is a woman named Rose Porro, upon whose movements the keen eyes of the gendarmery had been for many months fixed. An advertisement stating her name and address appeared at brief intervals in the Neapolitan journals, and the purport of the publication was that persons wishing to relinquish their claim upon infants would find a home for them by calling upon and paying a certain sum to Mrs. Rose Porro, 50 Strada Santa Catarina, near the church of San Severo, Naples. The police give special attention to ambiguous advertisements, and consequently Mrs. Porro incurred their suspicion. Lieut. Guglielmo Cordeban instructed two officers to give their particular attention to the movements of Mme. Porro and all things occurring in the vicinity of her residence. To this somewhat vague task the two policemen were assigned on the 2nd inst., and the result of their vigilance up to the 10th was that

AN EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER OF BABIES

had been brought into Mrs. Porro's apartments, and that respectable carriages containing fashionably dressed women occasionally pulled up in front of her unpretentious quarters. The object of Cordeban's suspicion became more clear, but he still ordered the policemen to study the movements of Porro and her visitors. On the 21st inst. the policemen were again called upon to report, and they again announced that at intervals infants were carried into Mrs. Porro's residence, and that they had not seen the children carried out again in any instance but one. Lieut. Cordeban then resolved to take possession of Mrs. Porro's house on the following Monday, the 23d inst.

Furnished with an order of arrest given on the ground of grave suspicions being entertained against the prisoner, Cordeban, accompanied by two policemen, entered Mrs. Porro's house in the forenoon, and upon meeting La Signora herself, he politely furnished her with the document which placed her in the power of the police. A strong, brave,

BEAUTIFUL AND CUNNING WOMAN,

she at first assumed an air of innocence and wonderment which might have deposed a less sophisticated detective. But Cordeban was unrelenting, and assured her that it was not on his account but through the Prefect's order that she should be arrested. In her company was a younger but quite as desperate looking woman. Mrs. Porro was placed in a coupé and driven to the Prefect's chambers, on the Chiaja, while the two officers were left in charge of the house, with the order that no person pass out or in until the Lieutenant returned. The Lieutenant, with other officers, came back at noon and began a close search through every room in the house. On being in a door

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1873.

Once more has the press made its power felt. The proper committee has stricken out of the pending bill to amend the patent laws, the clause under which the renewal of the expired straw paper patent was being covertly pushed in the interest of an already overpaid monopoly. It was a shrewd trick, but not well enough concealed to deceive those vigilant guardians of the public interests, the newspapers, whose united demand upon Congress for the defeat of the scheme was unquestionably the principal cause of the action which has just been had concerning it.

Once upon a time an Oxford "wrangler," pushed to the wall in a public debate by his more able or more skilful opponent, in a sudden paroxysm of anger over his defeat, seized a tumbler of water that stood close at hand, and in sight of the whole audience dashed its contents into the face of his successful antagonist, who quietly but instantly rejoined: "That, sir, is a digression; now for the argument." Perhaps it might not be amiss for the *Post* to bear in mind that when a controversialist loses his temper, it is pretty conclusive evidence that he has also lost his case.

The death of Baron Lytton, which took place on Saturday, makes another gap in the rapidly lessening ranks of famous contemporary English authors. He was a versatile and prolific, as well as a vigorous writer, and some of his later works possess a fine flavor of originality. Most of his books are familiar as household words, and have been translated *into* nearly all the modern languages. He *did* not achieve any particular distinction as a statesman, but he took great interest in all matters pertaining to art, literature, and the diffusion of education and intelligence among the masses of the people. He is succeeded in his title and estates by an only son whose poems, published under the *nom de plume* of "Owen Meredith," show that he inherits no small share of his father's genius.

The President's proclamation notifying Federal officials that the acceptance or holding of office under State, Territorial or municipal authority—although especially directed against a great and growing evil in some of the Southern States, will be likely to be everywhere received with approval and indorsement. There can be no doubt of the fact that the practice of double office holding has given rise to much of the irritation, dissensions and disturbances of public order that have been so frequent in Louisiana and elsewhere. It seems on many grounds desirable that a line of demarcation should be drawn between the National, State and municipal governments; and it is to be presumed that those to whom the order applies—North as well as South—will frankly concede the wisdom and propriety of the step which the President has taken.

A resolution, of whose adoption there is every prospect, has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature requesting the Governor of that State to call a convention of delegates from the fifteen States most interested by contiguity, to assemble at Washington on the tenth of next month for the purpose of urging upon Congress the necessity, expediency and propriety of making an appropriation of an amount sufficient to improve and make navigable at all seasons, when not obstructed by ice, the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio and Illinois rivers. Pennsylvania is one of the States that are deeply and directly interested in this subject, and it is to be hoped the movement inaugurated by the Illinois Legislature may be heartily seconded by this Commonwealth. It is the most comprehensive step toward the consummation of that great object which has taken place for many years.

By no means least among the creditable achievements of the present administration have been the "weather report" operations of the Signal Service Bureau. The great utilitarian value of the intelligence thus supplied has been thoroughly demonstrated by the experience of the past year; and it is now proposed to extend the service still further by transmitting these reports to all points that can be reached from the distributing centers, daily; the various postmasters being required to display these bulletins conspicuously in their offices, in order that the community may reap the advantage of whatever information they contain. The benefits which this arrangement will be likely to confer upon the agricultural interests of the country generally, by giving the farmers timely forewarning of weather changes, thereby enabling them from day to day to shape and project their work with the best advantage, will be apparent at a glance.

Hon. James Harlan admits that money was used to promote his election as United States Senator from Iowa, in 1867, as detailed by Mr. Durant in his testimony before the Credit Mobilier Committee; and adds that it is of no concern to the public how individuals may use their private means in aiding the election of their friends. Perhaps so; but it is of some concern to the public that any person should need the aid of his friends, in such a way, in compassing his election as United States Senator. If Mr. Durant chooses to spend ten thousand dollars of his own money to help a friend, he must be conceded the right to do as he pleases with his own, so long as he does nothing wrong with it; but it is a sad thing to contemplate that such a state of things should exist anywhere as to render it possible to use ten thousand dollars or any other sum of money in aiding the choice of so high an officer as United States Senator. The concern of the public is in realizing, as an indisputable fact, that such a thing can be from the fact that it has been.

While we hold no one to be worthy of a vote who gives it to the temptation of a bribe, and believe that no man who owes his position to bribery should be allowed to retain it an instant after his crime has been clearly proved, we protest against the injustice of condemning any one on mere suspicion, or without giving him an opportunity of being heard in his own defense. If—which it seems likely to do—the investigation in the case of Senator Caldwell shall convince the Senate that he procured his election by the exercise of the corrupt practices alleged, let it make an example of him; and if it shall be shown that any other Senator from any other State is tainted in a similar manner, let him suffer a like punishment, also. But the attempt to manipulate public opinion against any one who is presumptively innocent, is as great a wrong as that of trying to screen offenders from justice. Something of this sort, however, has for some time been going on in a portion of the public press with regard to a certain Senator-elect from one of the Southern States, and it is neither brave nor magnanimous. Institute whatever investigations the public interests may seem to require, let them be pushed with the utmost impartiality and thoroughness, and let those who are guilty suffer the consequences of their ill-doing. But let none be branded without sufficient cause, for in such cases it is not the denounced who incur the real ignominy.

ABOUT ENGLAND.

We fully share the *Chronicle's* opinion that "England to-day is not truthfully represented by her aristocracy," and that the latter were extremely foolish in making so many ostentatious demonstrations over the dead ex-Emperor of France. We think, however, that our contemporary quite misapprehends the character and temper of the English masses, in predicting a bloody uprising on their part before the close of the present century. Our grounds for this belief consist in the fact that most of the gradual political and social reforms which have thus far taken place in that country, have had their inspiration and origin among what are termed "the upper classes," and that this still continues to be the case. This, we conceive, will pretty effectually avert the necessity of any sudden revolution from below. It was the barons of England who wrung from the monarch of their time the great charter of English and of modern liberties. It was a born "aristocrat" who, at a later date, stood foremost in the popular resistance to the exaction of ship money. An English nobleman was among the earliest of those who first proposed the extension of the elective franchise. Nor have any efforts in behalf of the working classes—for the reduction of their hours of labor, and their social, educational and political elevation—been more earnest and persistent than those of men born to rank and wealth and luxury. Of course there are persons in that class who only see in their station that which gives them a miserable social and fashionable leadership; wealthy people who hold the poor to be of a different order from themselves; and landowners who discern in their possessions nothing nobler than the means of wringing rents from their tenants. But this is in no wise true of the aristocratic classes as a whole. In no other country, perhaps, except our own, are the unconscious influences of democratic principles, and the consciousness of a common human nature, so fully felt and recognised as in England. In a land where "Freedom slowly broadens down from precedent to precedent," as surely and calmly as there, there would seem to be comparatively little fear that the national problem will not be worked out securely without any such unchristian iconoclasm on the part of the populace as was exhibited in France in 1792, "the carnage and just penalties" of which date the *Chronicle* believes the aristocracy of Great Britain are storing up for themselves.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

The outcry raised over the Credit Mobilier revelations has given rise to the discussion of the question in some of the Eastern papers, whether a member of Congress has not the right, as other people have, to invest his money in the stock of any company that can afford to pay good dividends.

Most certainly yes, if he goes into the open market and buys it, and most certainly not, if the stock is offered to him for the purpose of influencing his judgment as a legislator on questions affecting the company in whose stock he invests. If there had not been some such purpose it is fair to infer that the chance to purchase Credit Mobilier stock at par, when it was worth more than double the amount asked for it, would never have been offered to any member of either House of Congress.

Abstractly speaking, any member of Congress has an undoubted and an unquestionable right to invest his money (if he is so fortunate as to have any) in any stock that pleases him, and it is not to be presumed that any stock he buys in the open market or any investment that he makes in a business way will warp his judgment or make him a legislator in his own interest. As Mr. Kelley says, a member of Congress may deal in wool, or run an iron furnace, or own a rolling mill, and yet sit in the House and vote on tariff measures, without being open to reproach for having so invested his money as to be interested in the result of his acts as a legislator. And if he may be interested in wool, or iron, why not also in stocks?

The question, however, is not in this instance a pertinent one. The iron or wool business is open to any one who chooses to go into it, and the people of the whole country are parties in interest to its success; but the stock of the Credit Mobilier was limited to a favored few. It was not open to general investment. It was not in the open market for sale. And it was offered at a low rate and as a special favor to Congressmen, because they could give votes that would materially benefit the parties offering it.

If the Credit Mobilier had been a reputable company, doing a regular and legitimate business, with its stock open to the public for investment, there would have been no wrong in the purchase of its stock by Congressmen, or any one else. The question is not, Has a member of Congress the same rights, in investing his money, that other people have? but, Has he a right to bind his hands by accepting an investment offered him as a special favor, and only because he is a Congressman?

If this investigation had simply shown that the Credit Mobilier was a legitimate stock company, conducting its business in a legitimate way, no one would have been more surprised to learn that members of Congress were, in common with others, holders of its stock. But, instead of showing that, it has shown on the contrary that the Credit Mobilier is, in itself, a swindle. Its whole existence is a scandal, and therein consists the disgrace of being connected with it.

The testimony of Mr. Durant goes to show that the stockholders in the Union Pacific and those in the Credit Mobilier were the same. There were two companies and but one set of stockholders. The Union Pacific had a road to build, and the Credit Mobilier had the contract to build it. If the road had only the money of its stockholders to build itself with, there would have been nothing gained by their forming another company to build it, as they could profit nothing by stealing their own money; but the government had issued (at that time) $37,600,000 in bonds to help build the road, and it was to get at *that*, or a share of it, that the Credit Mobilier was formed. The Union Pacific Railroad Company gave to the Credit Mobilier, composed almost exclusively of its own stockholders, a contract to build two hundred and thirty-eight miles of road at a cost to the railroad company of between two and three millions of dollars more than the actual cost of that portion of the road which had already been built, paid for and accepted by the government, and the difference between the cost of the two hundred and thirty-eight miles of road and the amount for which it was let under this contract constituted the assets out of which the dividends were declared to stockholders of the Credit Mobilier.

It is plain from this revelation of Mr. Durant that these two hundred and thirty-eight miles of road could have been built by the company itself, as the other part of the road had been built, at a cost of from two to three millions *less* than what it paid the Credit Mobilier for doing so; but the stockholders of the latter were able to pocket this large sum as members of the Credit Mobilier which they dared not take, directly, as stockholders of the road. They hired themselves to do their own work, and paid themselves a profit of from two to three millions out of the proceeds of government bonds given in aid of the road.

It is *this* feature of the case which is disgraceful, and which has excited the public indignation, and it cannot be turned aside by raising an issue as to the right of Congressmen to make what investments they please. That right is not called in question. But members of Congress, just like other people, must rise or fall by the character of the companies they invest in; and if they invest in a swindling scheme such as the Credit Mobilier confessedly is, they cannot escape the consequences.

PROGRESS BACKWARD.

The almost numberless propositions submitted already to the Constitutional Convention, and which are increasing daily, justify the fear expressed by many when it met, that the result of its labors will be not a Constitution confined to cardinal and general principles, but an instrument loaded down with specific details, and so voluminous as to be both incomprehensible and impracticable. The tendency seems to be to make the organic law apply to every conceivable case in detail, and to cover a digest of laws with the shield of a Constitution.

The purpose in framing such instruments, if properly understood, should be to make it simple, plain, easy of comprehension, and general in all its provisions. Its object should be to define the powers of the government, provide its machinery, and restrain the Legislature within prudent bounds. Beyond that there is no need to go.

But the most notable feature observable in the propositions so far introduced is the unwillingness to trust the people with power. A remarkable instance of this is given in an article proposed by Mr. Hay, a Democratic member from this county. He gravely asks that the people shall be deprived of the power of electing Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, and that we shall retrograde into the operations, going back to the exploded practice of appointing such Justices by the Governor.

True, Mr. Hay adds a new feature to the old plan in requiring that the Courts of Common Pleas shall nominate the Aldermen and Justices to the Governor for appointment; but that, we take it, is the worst feature. Our Courts of Common Pleas are now not only overburdened with business, but loaded down with appointments to offices. To add to this the power of appointing Justices of the Peace would be to convert every Judicial court room into a caucus or County Convention, and would eventually bring with it corrupt and corrupting influences, beside endless annoyance to the Judges.

This and kindred propositions spring from an aristocratic distrust of the people. If we follow the political hypocondria which afflicts such men as Judge Black and Judge Woodward, and take from the people the power to elect Judges, and then give to the Judges appointed by the Governor the power to appoint our Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, we shall be in a fair way to get rid of whatever is republican in our form of government. It may suit men calling themselves Democrats to distrust the people in this way; but it behooves those who call themselves Republicans to show themselves worthy of the name by demonstrating their willingness to trust the people who have trusted them.

Those of our readers who can recall the experience of the times prior to 1838, when we were afflicted with Aldermen and Justices appointed by the Governor, will shrink from any return to that folly. The present plan may not be the best attainable, but it is infinitely better than the best superceded. Let us have progress, by all means; but let it be forwards, and not backwards.

If there were no other reason for opposing the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill than the fact that the platforms of both political parties contain express pledges that the public lands should be faithfully reserved for the homesteads of actual settlers, this would be sufficient cause for so doing. But there are other grounds. The measure, if it became a law, would dispose of from four to five hundred million acres of the public domain—by far the largest portion of which would unquestionably fall into the hands of speculators: the bill being so drawn that any purchaser of the claim can enter the land as agent for the soldier, thus facilitating its transfer to other parties. There is another feature of the bill which has a dubious appearance. Under the homestead law, a railroad company whose line passes through pre-empted public lands, is prohibited from acquiring them; neither can their occupants sell them in the market. But under the proposed law the quarter section granted to every soldier and sailor who served not less than ninety days, includes, in the lands from which he may select, the alternate sections reserved in railroad grants. This portion of the bill smacks considerably of the inspiration of the railroad and the land grabber. Whatever the country may legitimately seek to do for the soldiers and sailors who preserved its life when bloody rebellion lunged at it, will always receive our hearty approbation and support. It is to be feared, however, that the bill in question is merely a rapacious scheme, cloaked under the guise of gratitude to the saviours of the nation. At least it would benefit comparatively few of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, while corporations and speculators would be likely to reap nearly all its advantages. The House has yielded. Let the Senate stand firm.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT BY THE PEOPLE.

The proposition to elect the President, hereafter, by a direct vote of the people, without the intervention of electors, is a plausible one, and to a certain extent we favor its adoption; but there are several things to be considered, carefully, before assenting conclusively, to the general principle it involves.

Is it meant, for instance, to take the vote, direct, of the entire people of the Union on the Presidency, and declare the person elected who has the most votes in the aggregate, without regard to State lines?

If *that* is the proposition it involves the entire obliteration of the States in electing a President. The people will not vote for that office, by States, but in one mass. The first result of such an obliteration would be an almost irresistible temptation to fraud wherever fraud was possible, in order to swell the vote for particular candidates; and Presidential elections, under such a system, would be attended with more violence, fraud and villainy than has ever yet been dreamed of.

For why? Because, under such a plan, every vote for a candidate would count one for him, and hence the temptation to multiply them, illegally, wherever practicable.

Under our present system the people vote by States, and a majority of 100,000 in Pennsylvania or New York counts no more for the successful candidate than a majority of *one*. Pennsylvania was carried by 343 for Harrison in 1840 and gave him 26 electoral votes, while the same State was carried for Grant last year by 137,000 majority, and gave him only 29 electoral votes. The large majority was no more potent than the small.

But under the other system the majority of 1840 would count only 343, whilst that of 1872 would count 137,000. The result might be that one candidate might carry a majority of the States by small majorities in each, and yet be beaten in the aggregate by an immense majority against him in one or two States. In such a case Pennsylvania and New York might be able to outvote all the other States.

If voting everywhere was fairly conducted, there would not be so much objection to this; but every one will at once see that in a contest where every vote would count directly the fraudulent voting which has grown to be so common in the large cities would be immensely increased. New York city gave 50,000 majority for Seymour, in 1868, and the figures were limited to that point solely because no more were needed to carry the State. If it had been the election by direct vote, and Seymour had needed 150,000 majority in that city to elect him, he would have got it as easily as he got the other majority. The same lawless spirit that gave him one would have given him the other.

Unless, therefore, the new plan can insure us purely honest voting, we had better stick to the plan of voting by States. The fraud in one State, then, will not affect anything but its own vote. The Electoral College could easily be dispensed with. Let the people of each State vote direct for President, and let the majority in each State be counted as equivalent to the number of votes to which such State is entitled in Congress, in the election of President, and we get rid of the elector system, and yet preserve State rights intact. The result would be the same as under our present system, but the people would enjoy the luxury of a direct vote and rid themselves of the perplexity which a choice of electors involves.

So far, we are in favor of the proposed change. But we insist that in any change that may be made the right of the people to vote by States shall not be infringed. The election of President may be greatly simplified; but let us be careful that, in simplifying, we do not open the door to fraud and a system of ballot-box stuffing that shall utterly eclipse all that we have yet experienced in that line.

Pittsburgh's Danger and Destiny.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Pittsburgh had better be on its guard; its iron and other manufacturing interests are in imminent danger of being captured by surprise. An anaconda is quietly and silently coiling itself around your vitals, and before you are aware of it your smokestacks will be smokeless, your anvils noiseless, and your present investments worthless. You, men of Pittsburgh, may some of you smile at this, but the torpedo is scientifically adjusted, with its fuse attached ready to receive ignition. The inquiry will naturally suggest itself. What is up? The solution of this is an easy matter. Over one year ago the *solid* men of Cleveland, real estate owners and other speculators, such as coal-land and coal-lease owners in our rural districts, have solemnly deliberated and firmly resolved, that a *Coal Railroad* shall and must be built extending from that city to the "city" of Bowerstown, on the "Pan Handle." They openly declare that the future existence and destiny of Cleveland as a manufacturing city depends on the construction and completion of that gigantic enterprise. The company is organized, its officers are elected, notice to contractors is given to receive sealed proposals. Cleveland capitalists, real estate owners, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and the rest of mankind, have already, during the last thirteen months, subscribed stock for the enterprise amounting to the large sum of over $151,000, about half of which is conditional, and the cry is, still they come. During last week, public meetings were held at their city Council Chamber, and private consultations and deliberations took place at the Mayor's office; two committees, consisting of fifty-four members, have been appointed and authorized to secure another subscription equal to the amount already subscribed: fifty-four little blank books were yesterday ready for distribution among the members of those committees, at the banking house of Price Brothers & Co. on Superior street, Cleveland. The amount, they declare shall, will and must be raised. A number of men in moderate circumstances have pledged themselves to subscribe from five to fifteen dollars each, so the *Leader* says. The organization as formed has assumed the name of the "Valley Railroad Company." It is to be exclusively an independent line, under and subject to the sole control of Cleveland men, no intangling alliances are to be formed by it with either of the other four prominent grand trunk lines: the Atlantic and Great Western, the Lake Shore, the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago lines or the New York and Erie. The object is to carry coal from our banks, and south of us, to Cleveland at a mere nominal price, and there dispose of it, at cost to manufacturers and other consumers. An ordinance to that effect is at an early day to be passed by the Cleveland City Council.

The President of the company will leave for Europe early in the spring, to confer with the Rothchilds, Baring Brothers, and others, for the negotiation of its first mortgage bonds, the payments of which is to be secured by the life insurance policies of the members of its Board of Directors.

In conclusion, it is predicted that at the completion of the road, Cleveland will become the greatest iron manufacturing city of the West, and its population will number one hundred per cent. on or before 1880. The momentous question looms up, "What is, or will be the future destiny of Pittsburgh" when the Valley Railroad is a fixed fact?

CANTON, OHIO.

January 17, 1873.

It is a pleasant and noteworthy fact, says the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, that the demand for machinery of American make of all kinds is growing rapidly in favor in countries which have hitherto looked to England as the only proper source for such appliances. At the present time we send locomotives to Russia and Austria, shoe and leather-working machinery to Switzerland and Mediterranean countries, pulley-turning machinery to Spain and Portugal, and tailors' shears to England. Besides these there is an ever increasing demand for agricultural machinery, in which our superiority is undisputed, and our sewing machines are so far ahead of all others that those of foreign make are seldom or never thought of. Our wood-working machinery, too, is attracting the attention of the old world, although they have less use for it than we.

The expenses of the different departments of the government of New York city show a marked reduction since the overthrow of the Tammany dynasty. In 1868, under the Croton Board, the cleansing of sewers cost at the rate of $216 per mile, while last year the work was better done for $50 22 per mile, saving to the taxpayers in this one item, the sum of $54,911. The total expenditures for this service for the year first mentioned were $48,495, and in 1872 $14,412 80. The whole length of sewers in the city is 286 73-100 miles.

The New York *Dry Goods Reporter* notices a marked improvement in the dry goods market last week, and predicts a better opening of the season than was expected. With increasing ease in money and no serious failures in the trade, the tone of the market increases in confidence, as well as in prices on cotton goods. There is no disposition evinced to force business by speculative purchases, but operations are confined to such styles as the demand of the present and the early trade will require.

CENTRAL AND PARTICULAR.

The pioneer vessel of the line of steamers plying between Antwerp and Philadelphia sailed from the former port last Saturday; returning, she will leave Philadelphia February 15th. She is 2,800 tons. The other two steamers of the line, the Nederland and Switzerland, each 3,000 tons, are building and nearly completed.

That nervous youth in Louisville who recently, by mistake, slipped a nickel five cent piece into the parson's hand, instead of a five dollar gold piece, which he had ready in another pocket, after three weeks of wedded bliss, thinks he paid pretty dear for his fun after all, and regrets that the nickel was not a suspender button.

At the present time not a single box of tin is manufactured in the United States, although it is claimed that there are large deposits of this valuable metal in New Hampshire, Missouri, and the Lake Superior region. A company has recently been organized to develop these home resources, and it is to be hoped that success will attend their efforts.

The entire production of anthracite coal in this State in 1872 is estimated at 18,400,000 tons, an increase of 3,280,000 tons, or 21 per cent., as compared with the previous year.

The January interest on the bonds of the State of Louisiana will not be paid, at present at least, owing to the fact that taxes have not been collected to provide for the same. A very good reason, and, considering the condition of political affairs in Louisiana, this default is not strange.

Six thousand men are now grading the Texas Pacific Railroad, and track laying will begin as soon as the rise in the Red river enables the necessary supplies to be brought up.

The new army register, just issued, reports that during last year there were 36 resignations, 10 commissions vacated by new appointments, 4 commissions cancelled, 32 deaths, 2 officers retired, 4 dismissed, 5 cashiered and 16 honorably discharged.

Reports from the various fruit regions indicate that the prospect of the crops has not been materially injured by the terrible severity of the winter thus far.

A sanguine young Kansasian had faith in his ability to make himself the receptacle of four pints of raw whisky within fifteen minutes. Upon his neat and ornamented tombstone, now in process of erection, will be inscribed the simple epitaph, "He smiled and died."

Iowa has a law making it a penitentiary offense for any public officer to use State funds for private purposes, and a very good law it is, too, if they would only enforce it.

Teaching a convict a good and profitable trade, and educating him to habits of industry are long strides toward a reformation of character. A colored man was in the South Carolina penitentiary for a short term, to whom the Superintendent taught the trade of polishing marble. A leading marble manufacturer of New York saw him, and being pleased with his workmanship, engaged him as soon as his term expired, at five dollars a day. This was several years ago, and he is with the same firm yet.

A Massachusetts man who, for many years, had suffered from defective sight and hearing, fell into the hold of a vessel the other day, and now sees and hears as well as anybody. The shock did it.

Said the little son of a prominent Baltimore divine to his father the other day: "Pa, St. Paul was a Yankee." "How now, sir, know that, my son?" "Why, sir, in the 18th verse of the 8th chapter of Romans he says: 'For I reckon.' None but Yankees say reckon."

It is proposed to introduce in Congress at an early date a bill to compel railroads to equip their passenger trains with a power brake, which will place them completely in control of the engineer.

The "cider clause" is what is troubling the Maine politicians. They are obliged to take one side or t'other.

Australian travel and trade in a few months will be passing through the United States on its way to the Old World and back. A company has been formed in England to run a new line of steamers between Melbourne and San Francisco. Arrangements have been made with the trans-continental railroads and Atlantic steamship lines that will enable the through trip to London to be made in forty-two days.

Domestic pigeons that feed upon the refuse of the breweries are said to have a strong flavor of malt when converted into pies. This, in connection with the peculiar gait of those birds, is a novel combination of malt and hops.

A contract has been signed in London to lay a submarine cable between Rio de Janeiro and the cities of the river Platte. This cable is for the Platino-Brazilliera Telegraph Company. It is to be laid within six months and the capital has been entirely subscribed in South America.

The Mobile *Register* lays the blame of the present defeat and humiliation of the Democratic Party" upon the Missouri *Republican* and Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and says: The first hour in which the words 'New Departure' were printed, in that hour the wedge was entered that, little by little, was at last driven home to the riving of the Democratic party."

The question of languages is bothering the Legislature of Illinois. It is proposed to print the Governor's message in the German, the Scandinavian and other languages.

The Boston Board of Trade has appointed a committee to take cognizance of all matters relating to settlements with insurance companies, of the losses occasioned by the late fire.

The Secretary of the New York Children's Aid Society contradicts the report that the society is contesting Mr. Greeley's will. The only contestants are the executors of the will of 1871.

The announcement has been officially made that, in accordance with a special request, all articles sent for exhibition at Vienna will receive patents of protection against imitation.

Chicago has two Bessemer steel works, and one is building at Joliet, making three in the State of Illinois.

The idea of extending the cautionary signals to the high seas has recently taken practical shape in the proposal to establish a floating observatory off the Atlantic sea-board.

Last week a Detroit boy of ten years and a girl of nine set out into the country to get married. After walking four miles they called on a farmer's house to feed. A number of ups-stairs." The farmer procured help, loaded the kittens into his wagon, and returned them to the city. Chicago may now throw up the sponge on precocity.

PERSONAL.

Robert T. Lincoln denies that his mother has presented to anybody the Bible presented to the late President by colored people of the South. He says that she has no intention of parting with it.

News from Livingstone, dated November 30, state that the last train of supplies sent out had reached him, and that he had begun another march into the interior of Africa.

The wife of Senator Morton is in a critical condition at Washington.

Bierstadt, the artist, has built himself an observatory on a hill near San Francisco, where every evening he perches himself for the purpose of studying sunset effects.

The wife of Governor Safford, of Arizona, has sued for a divorce on the ground of abandonment. A San Francisco paper suggests that the Governor has been so intent upon his battle with the Apaches that he has had no time to devote to domestic duties; but the same paper adds: "Mrs. Safford is young, intellectual, high-bred and delicately organized, while the Governor—well, the Governor is not."

The following list is given of colored men holding prominent State offices: South Carolina has Lieutenant Governor R. H. Gleaves and State Treasurer F. L. Cardozo. Louisiana has Lieutenant Governor Cesar C. Antoine; Superintendent of Public Education, William C. Brown. Of Members of Congress the colored people have P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana; John R. Lynch, Mississippi; R. H. Cain, Joseph H. Rainey, Alonzo J. Ransier, Robert B. Elliott, South Carolina; James T. Rapier, Alabama; J. T. Walls, Florida.

The oldest man in the world has at length been discovered. His name is Jose Martino Continho, a resident of Cape Frio, in the province of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, who was born on the 20th of May, 1694, and is therefore nearly one hundred and ninety-four years old! It is said that he has forty-two children by six wives, and can count one hundred and twenty-three grandchildren, eighty-six great-grandchildren, twenty-three great-great-grandchildren, and twenty children of the last.

It is reported from New York that the health of Governor Dix is in a precarious state. He is an old man. The cares of a high executive office are a heavy burden. Men who are over seventy years of age are entitled to repose, and Governor Dix, by a long life of public service, has earned the right to enjoy it. Probably no one in the country feels a keener desire for retirement than he. Yet his impulses are nobly patriotic, and he is willing, if need be, to die in harness for the public good. We hope his life may be prolonged, and his health restored for the sake of a wise administration in the Empire State.

Copenhagen papers record the death of Professor Frederick Silbern, who has filled the chair of Philosophy in the Danish University since 1813. He was a friend of Fichte, Schleiermacher, Oken, Schelling and Hegel.

An autograph letter of Henry Clay was sold in Terre Haute on Saturday for fifty cents. Oh, the ingratitude of republics!

England's Great Guns.

[From the New York Times.]

The fifty-ton gun with which the Admiralty proposes to equip the Temeraire has a bore of thirteen inches, requires a battering charge of 140 pounds of powder, throws a projectile of 1,000 pounds weight, and is said to have a penetrative power equal to twenty-four inches of the best armor. This is claimed to be enough to insure the destruction of the strongest ironclads afloat. But there are enterprising engineers who advocate a seventy-ton broadside gun for sea-going purposes, and such a monstrous piece has either been made, or is about to be made at Woolwich. The bore of this cannon is fifteen inches, its battering charge 250 pounds, and its penetrating power thirty inches at 1,000 yards distance. Several new devices have been called in play for the better manufacture of these colossal weapons. Among the rest is a new steam hammer, which is to be driven down, as well as lifted up, by steam, which will weigh thirty-five tons, and will strike a blow equal to 140 tons. This machine has to be supported by masses of iron, as otherwise the "give" of the earth beneath, or even of any foundations of masonry, would be too great. Equally vast are the facilities of the new rolling mills, which "turn out bars of iron as long as the monument is high"—202 feet—which, while red hot, "are coiled on a drum like a cable on a windlass." It is pretty certain that the gigantic cannon now made, both for sea and fixed forts, would never have been thought of but for the exigency of armor plates; the one is the legitimate offspring of the other. But the various experiments has borne a natural relation to their prodigious scale, and it is not very consolatory to those who have had to pay, to be told that, after having spent untold millions, the uselessness of the outlay was only to be demonstrated by making it.

Gold Mining Beneath the Sea.

The *Alta California* says that the Pacific submarine exploring company of New York is about to employ the kind of diving-bell so successfully used at Hell Gate, for the collection of gold sand off the California coast. It is well known that at and off Gold Bluff, on the northern shores of California, the sea-beach has extensive ranges of golden sands, which have been worked for years, and are now producing no small annual crop of gold, remarkable for its purity. The sand is black, and contains titaniferous iron and visible particles of gold. There was a rush some years ago to these new diggings, which failed because they fell short of extravagant expectations. The gold was there, and provokingly visible. But the tide was great, and the period of low water too short for working. Then the wet sand had to be carted over roads of dry sand, and up the cliffs, and thence miles to water for washing out the gold in a crude way. This kind of work does not suit the crowds who rush to new places, expecting to toil little and pick up much. As usual, the back-rush reported unfavorably, and ever since people only remember the abandonment. It was found that the sands grew richer the further the breakers were penetrated, and life-boats that sounded in six to ten fathoms beyond, found the sandy bottom still richer in gold of remarkable brightness. It seemed as if the gold washed up on the beach came from these submarine banks, but it was deemed impracticable to realize the riches covered by such a depth of moving waters. Now it is believed that this diving-bell will place the gold within reach of the searchers.

The Lumber Trade.

The Williamsport *Daily Register* says: The total amount of lumber on hand January 1st, 1873, at the five points named (Williamsport, Lock Haven, Port Deposit, Baltimore and Philadelphia), was: 187,407,768 feet pine; 10,737,440 feet hemlock; 45,129,700 lath, and 3,776,280 pickets. Compared with the statement of January 1st, 1872, it will be seen that the excess in 1873 is 108,691,735 feet of pine, 7,000,940 feet of hemlock; 31,732,100 lath and 1,205,675 pickets.

Shipments at this time are active, and as soon as navigation opens on the canal (which the present weather would indicate will not be long), will no doubt receive a new and strong impetus. When this occurs, and if the stock in the river should not be disturbed by flood, the prospects of our lumbermen in the coming season will be quite favorable.

We don't know of a more striking case of meanness than one that recently transpired in Kentucky. A festive man wagered with a Kentucky farmer that the latter couldn't husk eighty bushels of corn in a day. The farmer sought his work and went at it with avidity, whatever suspicions he might have had being agreeably soothed in contemplation of the success awaiting his exertions. Accident, however led him to his house for a brief moment, and he there discovered indubitable evidences that his wife was about to elope with the other party to the wager. The hypocrisy of the other man, his smooth, soft, oily way of doing things, his consummate deceit and some other things, led to a remarkable scene. In point of fact, the farmer husked this other man and pretty nearly made Indian meal of him; and the latter remarked, at the close of the exercises, that he really believed the farmer could husk five hundred bushels of corn in a day, and not half try.

"A Dose in Time," &c.

If "a stitch in time saves nine," it is equally certain that a dose of a healthy tonic like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters taken at this inclement season of the year may save many an unpleasant tinge. A dose, however, is not sufficient. The system should be thoroughly charged with this genial vegetable stimulant and invigorant. Commence taking it with the commencement of the atmospheric changes which distinguish the winter from the autumn. Thereby you will avoid those disturbances of the digestive and secretive organs, and those painful diseases of the muscles and the nerves of sensation which often render the period of the year which should be the merriest a season of penance and disquietude. The extraordinary vigor and regularity which this exhilarating restorative imparts to the most important functions of the body, render it an invaluable remedy for nervous debility, constipation, indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and intermittent fevers.

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CHAMPAGNE WINES.
CHAMPAGNE WINES.

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No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

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English and Scotch Ales,
Of all kinds, constantly on hand, at
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USE
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,
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ADDRESS

"COMMERCIAL,"

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 18, 1873.

During a stringent money market everybody as some plan to improve the situation, and are evils of our currency system. With the turn of an easy money market the trouble is ost sight of as if it were never again to return, nd the numerous bills in Congress on he subject are consigned to oblivion- here was very much of human nature in hat Milesian gentleman who couldn't mend is leaking roof when it rained and in fair eather it did not need mending.

Practically, all measures of currency improvemen tmust e experimental until by experience we reach hat is needed. Elasticity is now what is ost needed, and consists of two elements, xpansion and contraction. In viewing the chemes under consideration, we find the for- er elaborately provided for, while the latter emains in a nebulous condition, with no co- erent, well defined plans, "some efficient ethod of redemption" is freely talked of but ith no agreement as to final.

Expansion is easily provided for either by ncreasing the number of national banks or by suing more greenbacks, how to withdraw uch issues when not needed is the great desid- ratum. We have always expressed ourselves a favor of free banking, with an mprovement on the present method of edemption. When our national bank system was established the maximum amount f currency was fixed at $300,000,000, and it was predicted that, with the provision that hese bank notes must at all times be redeemed n United States legal tenders on presentation, ould during the dull season of the summer nd autumn months reduce the amount in irculation to two hundred and fifty or two undred millions; practically, a bank note s never redeemed until too defaced and ragged or further use. The same argument was used hen the additional fifty-four millions was authorized, and with a similar result. Free anking then, with the present system of re- emption, will not give us contraction. A reat central redemption agency in New York, like the Suffolk bank system of Boston, or sec- ional redemption represented by the bank of he cities now authorized by the currency ac- s reserve agents, seems the only form availa- le without a return to specie redemption.

If we attempt to apply the system to the overnment note circulation, we have it sug- ested to authorize the Secretary to lend money at 8 per cent. on 6 per cent. bonds at 6-00, or to lend on 6 per cent. bonds at par, imply stopping the interest on the bonds. Each of these plans has numerous advocates nd attracts a good deal of discussion, and we are happy to state that Mr. Boutwell's propo- ition to place all this power in one man's ands has few friends. Judge Richardson's dvocacy of the "specie basis bill," armed with a threat of evil consequences to he country in case of non-compliance with his wishes, is sufficient reason in itself why he should not step into the shoes of Mr. Bout- well on his promotion to the Senate.

If this proposition should meet with any success the financial prosperity of the nation would manifestly be its worst danger from one-man power: there is now fruge in the power; for now we can look ahead far enough to judge to a degree whether money will be scarce or plenty, while with any of the schemes in operation which grant the Secre- tary of the Treasury, or any other official, di- cretionary power over the whole money of the nation, we could not look ahead a single day. The "policy" of political sagacity would come in direct contact with the people's need of living; and if political sagacity held the power, and some party election was to be carried, how much would that trades- man's money-needs be regarded.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the fol- lowing quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¼	115¼
5-20s	111½	111¾
New 5s		
Gold	112¼	112¼
Currency 6s	113	113

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

6's of 1881	115¾
United States 6s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, new	114
United States 5-20s of 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1868	115¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¼
Currency Funds	114

It will be seen that there is a net gain of $800,977, the banks now holding $5,490,100 above the 25 per cent. required by the law. The continued improvement for the past three weeks may fairly be said to offer a promising indication of the growing strength of the financial situation.

—The statement of the New York banks received by wire to-day, which is usually considered an index of the condition of the whole country, is as follows:

Loans increased	$2,602,800
Legal tenders increased	3,544,900
Cash increased	1,426,900
Circulation increased	80,800
Deposits increased	5,146,700

—We would call attention to the card of Mr. George H. Whitney, who proposes to extend his present business as broker in commercial paper and local securities by dealing in all classes of stocks, bonds and gold. Having formed a connection with Messrs. James Q. Bates & Co., of No. 11 Wall street, New York, he is prepared to execute orders in all securities dealt in on the New York Stock Board, at the usual commission and on the regular margins.

Mr. Whitney is well and favorably known to the banking fraternity and business community generally, and we commend him to their best offices, feeling assured that any business entrusted to him will be executed with promptness and fidelity.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, stock, bond and gold broker, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

January 18, 1873.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold		112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	....
Canton	65¼	65¾	65¾	66	65¾	....
Western Union Tel	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	....
Quicksilver	44¾	....	....	43¾	....	....
Pacific Mail	69¼	69¼	69¼	70	69¾	70¼
Adams Express	....	....	....	99¾	....	....
Wells, Fargo Express	....	....	....	83½	....	....
American Exp'e s	....	....	....	69¾	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....	78½	....	....
New York Central	102½	102¾	102	103	103¾	103½
Erie	61¼	61	61¼	61	61¼	61
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¾	92	92¼
Chicago and Alton	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland and Pittsburg	....	89	....	89	....	....
Chicago and Northwest	....	....	....	85¾	....	85¾
Do preferred	....	87¾	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	110¼	111	111	111	....	110¾
St. Paul	....	51¾	....	51¾	....	52
Do preferred	....	77¾	....	77¾	....	78
Wabash	73¾	74	73¾	74	73¾	74
Do. Preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾
Union Pacific	36¾	36¾	37¼	37¼	36¾	36¾
Chicago and Atlantic	....	....	....	28¾	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	....	7	7	7	....	....
Harlem	117	121¾	122	119¾	....	119
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
C. C. & I. C	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38
Hannibal & St. Jos	43	43	47	....	....	47¾
Atlantic Mail	....	13¼	....	....	12¾	....
Iron Mountain	....	93¾	....	....	....	....

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following tele- graphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board each hour:

Penn'a.	57¾	Phila. and Erie	27¾
Reading	81¾	Lehigh Navigation	38
Cam'n & N. J.	97¾	Northern Central	79
Oil Creek & A. V. R. R.	38	Pittsburgh	91
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60	Central Transport'n	46¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 18, 1873.

REMARKS.—There was a heavy fall of snow this morning, and the weather has again become very cold. The week closed on a dull market, generally speaking. The railroads were fast getting over the late ice blockade, and there were reasonable grounds for the hope that from this time would come through on time. But it is feared that the same difficulty will again occur. Should such be the case, grain, flour &c., will become still more scarce than at present, and prices go higher. Both city and country mills are taxed to their utmost, and some of them depend upon Western flour to fill orders. We have no changes to note in prices worthy of special mention. As before stated the market is dull, though not more so than is usual in this season of the year.

APPLES—We are reported sales choice cooking and eating apples at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; fair found ready sale at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl; poor slow.

ASHES—Although the market cannot be called active, a fair trade is doing at the following figures: Pearls 11@11½c; pots 10c; soda ash 4½@5c; refined 6@6½c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; arsenic 3½@4c.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 5@5½c per gallon.

ALES—Sales of Pittsburgh brands at the following figures: X, $9 ₱ bbl; XX, $10; India Ale, $11; Porter $10 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—Receipts 65 packages. Choice roll continues to sell at 30@32c ₱ lb; fair to good ready sale at 25@28c; inferior dull at 20@22c.

BEANS—Demand for white navy fair; sales at $2 50@2 75 as to quality; common $2 00.

BREWSAX—Sales in a jobbing way at 32@35c ₱ lb.

BARNES' BAKING POWDER—1 lb cans, ₱ dozen, $6 00; ½ lb cans ₱ 100, $4 00; ¼ lb cans $1 75.

BROOM CORN—Prices nominally 4½@7c, as to quality and condition.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts bacon, tierces 67. There is a fair demand, with sales at the following quotations: Sugar cured hams 13½@14c; sugar cured shoulders 7½c; plain shoulders, rib sides 8½c; clear rib sides 9c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 10½@11c; dried beef 10c; mess pork $14 50; ham sausage 10c; leaf lard, in tier ces, 9c; half bbls 9½c; in kegs 10c per foot, in half bbls, $4 75; in kegs $2 40.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 9c; clear sides 6¼c; shoulders 5½c. Lard 7@7½c per lb.

CEMENT—Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 per bbl. Beeson's hydraulic cement $3 00@3 25; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosendale $4 00@4 25.

CHEESE—The market is nearly quiet and prices show no change. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 16½@17c ₱ lb; Ohio cheese 14@15c; Dairy 13½@14c; Ohio Factory, round lots, 14c; jobbing lots 14½@15c; inferior grades nominal in price.

CIDER—Sales at $5@7 per bbl. Market slow.

CRANBERRIES—Two bbls Jas. Donald's, Beckett's and Carey's at $14@15 ₱ bbl; cultivated and common can be had at $9@13 ₱ bbl.

CAMPHOR OIL—Price to have established. We quote: Standard brands round lots, at 16½@17c, with the usual advance from it.

CONCENTRATED LYE—The demand continues fair with sales at $5 ₱ ca es.

DRIED FRUITS—Sales a peaches, halves, 7½@9½c; spices, strictly choice, 5½@6½c; fair, 4@4½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 6½@7c per lb, as to weight.

EGGS—Strictly fresh at 25@26c; packed 26@28c ₱ dozen.

FISH—White fish $5 50 ₱ half barrel; mackerel, shore, $22 ₱ barrel; No. 1 $19; No. 2 $16; No. 3 shore, medium, $12 extra $14; No 3 large, in small packages, $4 75; family mess $4 50; new cod fish $6 50@7 for medium; new Labrador split $8 50@9 00; new Labrador $7 50.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,174 barrels. We have no changes to note in prices. The stocks on hand are light, and dealers find it difficult to fill orders. The rulings of the market from store range from $7 75 for Superfine to $9 25 for Penn Mills. Mills from $5 50 to $7 50.

GROCERIES—A fair trade demand is reported with actual sales at the following figures:

Sugars—Cuban, 8½c; New Orleans, 8½c; Knight's extra C 9¾c; H & K, yellow, 10c; H & K C, 11½c; H & K, extra C, 11½c; Phœnix, yellow C, 9¾c; Carver's A extra, 11½c; Carver's A, 12c; Carver's A 12½c; crushed 13½c; powdered 13½c; granulated 12½c; cut loaf 14c; Demarara 11½; New Orleans 10c@11c.

Coffee—Fair 20c@30c; good 21½@22½; prime 23@23½; strictly prime 24c@25c; old Government Java roasted, loose in packages, 26c.

Syrups—Common, 40c; prime, Crystal, 55c; H & K XXX, 60c; maple flavored 60c@65c; Union 60c; Phœnix 50c; white drips $1 50.

Rice—Arracan 6½@6¾c; Rangoon 7½@7¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—70c@75c ₱ gallon.

GRAIN—The books at the Grain Elevator give the receipts of only 3 small lots to-day. The receipts of wheat, corn, barley and oats, in sacks, were as follows: Wheat, 1,195; corn, 2,039; barley, 915; oats, 1,165. We are reported sales of prime red at $1 07@1 08. Oats has advanced to 49@50c, with sales at the latter rate. Barley—Sales of choice, 90c; free in Elevator 80c; ear, on track, 90c. Barley 85@$1 00. Rye—Sales at 90c ₱ bushel.

HAY—Market dull at $ 6@9 per ton for baled, on track.

HONEY—Sales in a small way at 22@30c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—Demand fair at $4 25@4 50 ₱ bbl.

IRON—Market dull and prices nominal at $2,656@3,000 ₱ ton for No. 1 foundry and forge, as to brand and quality.

LIME—Cleveland white ₱ bbl, $2 00; eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra 75c@77½c; No 2 60c.

MILL FEED—Sales bran at $1 15@1 20 ₱ cwt.; middlings at $1 35@1 45, as to quality; coarse meal $1 30@1 35.

MINCE MEAT—Choice brands 12c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—We are reported sales of yellow $4 00@4 50; reds $3 00@3 50. Market fairly active and stocks light.

POTATOES—Sales in bulk at 80c; sacks 85@90c.

POULTRY—Dressed turkeys 16@18c; dressed chickens 12@13c; dressed geese 10@12c; dressed ducks 12@14c.

RAGS—Held at 3½@3¾c ₱ lb.

SALT—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 per bbl; No 2 $1 55.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 00 ₱ case of 6 doz.

SEEDS—Clover $5 00@5 25; flaxseed $1 93@1 95; timothy seed $3 00@3 50. Market fairly active and stocks light.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@8½c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 92@93c ₱ gal.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

January 18.—The wool market has been quite active since our last report, and though the prices obtained for wool are but little higher than last week, sales are made more readily, and the market is in a more satisfactory condition. Manufacturers are becoming convinced that the longer they wait the more they are likely to be compelled to pay for their stock, and they are now ready to pay the prices asked. There is considerable reluctance to do this, as at the present price of goods there will be little margin for profit on those made from wool at the rising rates. But it is a choice of two evils with them, and they must either pay the market rate for wool or shut down their mills. Some of these are likely, a subscriber in the season, to stop a part of their machinery unless an advance can be obtained upon goods.

We see no reason to look for any decline in wool until the receipts commence from the new clip from the West are all to the effect that there is very little wool in the hands of the growers, the bulk of that which remains in Ohio and Michigan being in the hands of speculators, or others equally well able to hold it. These are generally not pressing for sales, and unless they can do so will not sell at present. A consid rable portion of the fleece wool now in Boston is held by commission merchants, who govern their market rates, by the orders of consigners. The stocks which have been of late are, as a rule, not selling instead of holding. In New York and Philadelphia prices are higher than they are here, and holders are very firm.

California wool continues to be taken fairly, and prices are steady. The sales in this market are not large, but the estimate below places the stock in New York at 4,700,000 p. unds.

Pulled wools are only in fair supply, and holders are able to sell without urging their customers to buy. The tendency in prices, therefore, is no special change in prices to be noted this week.

Fleeces have been in good demand, and large sales have been made at prices fully equal to those of previous weeks. The proportion of Cape sold is smaller this week, and that of Montevideo and Mestiza larger.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.

January 18.—The demand is limited, but prices are well maintained. Small sales are reported, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at 48@50c; X at 46@48; medium (¾ to ⅞ blood), 46@48c; coarse (½ blood), 43@45c; combing, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan and other Western states, 3 to ¼ blood, 46@48c; coarse 43@46c; common and coarse, 40@42c; choice tub 50@52c; fair to inferior do 46@48c; unwashed delaine, 46@48c; unwashed 43@45c; fine unwashed and burry unwashed 42@45c; combing unwashed 48@50c; washed combing, Pennsylvania, half blood, 55@57c; three-quarters blood, Philadelphia merino pulled 56@58c; western super pulled 52@55c; western merino pulled 52@55c.—*American.*

NEW YORK.

January 18.—The market presents a very encouraging aspect. A number of manufacturers are now in the city, and are purchasing freely; for some time back they have showed no disposition to buy, believing that eventually dealers would come to their terms, but that time has now passed. Dealers are very firm in their demands, and are not disposed to push sales; prices are a trifle better than the same description, especially those that are in light supply. Foreign is neglected, the demand being almost wholly for better grades of domestic. Reports from Boston and Philadelphia report a very active trade, with firm prices. The sales of wool at this city for the week ending at 25@4c: 20,000 lbs Montevideo 42@c; 25 bales do 45c; 110,000 lbs fall California 55@57c; 5 bales do 61c; 100 bales do 62c; 200 bales do 63c; 600 lbs scoured domestic fleece $1; 5,000 lbs unwashed do 52c; 10,000 lbs fall and lambs 53@55c; 5,000 lbs western medium 49@50c; 10,000 lbs burry do 42c; 15,000 lbs pulled 60@65c; 211 bales super do 60@62½c; 125 bags do 60@62½c; also, 6,000 lbs Cape 65c; 2,000 lbs Western Texas 56c; 1,000 lbs delaine 55c; 50 bales combing 56c; 5 bales black Colorado 48c; 1,000 lbs mixed 51c; 10,000 lbs fine hoils, 7,000 lbs Donskoi, 5,000 lbs Texas, 5,000 lbs western fleece, and 12,000 lbs spring California, all to arrive; also, 1,000 lbs Montevideo damaged cape sold at 31c@36c, cash.—*Commercial 14th.*

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., January 18.—Wheat firm and quiet. Corn dull at 50¾c. Barley unchanged.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 20, 1873.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, January 13	5,048	428	400
Tuesday, January 14	3,938	....	....
Wednesday, January 15	2,207	779	292
Thursday, January 16	7,042	....	1,134
Friday, January 17	4,860	....	788
Saturday, January 18	4,120	....	171
Total for week	27,115	1,207	3,625
Since January 1	55,946	1,691	13,068
To January 18, 1873	63,061	2,998	16,693
Same time 1872	49,864	2,642	38,425
Same time 1871	27,156	2,901	4,515
Same time 1870	42,945	1,117	10,961
Same time 1869	40,779	3,194	12,936
Same time 1868	20,557	952	15,020

BUSINESS.

The market at present is completely demoralized. We have never seen its equal. The decline in crude for the week was fully one cent per gallon, being freely offered at 5¾@5¾c here. In the oil regions it can be obtained at pretty much what you choose to offer. Refined has also declined one cent to one cent and a quarter since our last general review, standard brands being offered at 17c free on cars at works. One thing is very certain: This condition of affairs cannot hold out long—"something will get out," that is sure. The Association has, as we feared, gone by the board. There were too many conflicting interests to be harmonized, hence the failure.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	24,161	27,115

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past nine years from January 1, to

January 18, 1873, bbls	63,601
Same time, 1872	42,864
Same time, 1871	27,156
Same time 1870	42,945
Same time 1869	40,779
Same time 1868	20,557
Same time 1867	3,618
Same time 1866	15,13
Same time 1865	4,700

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,207	1,207
Allegheny Valley Railroad	6,545	3,622
Total	6,695	4,829

The following are the exports of refined oil East to the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past five years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Penn'a R. R.	2,194	2,117	2,907	2,642	1,207
A. V. R. R.	12,000	10,761	10,968	38,425	3,622
Total	15,000	12,078	7,422	31,068	19,92

CRUDE.

We have to report a continued dull market with out change in prices. Holders are asking for spot 5¾@5¾c. We did not hear of any transactions.

REFINED.

Market very dull and prices have further declined to 16½c, the lowest point ever reached in the market. It would seem the bottom can't be far off.

(By Western Union Line.)

TITUSVILLE, January 18.—The *Herald* says: The decline for the past few days has induced speculative buyers to enter the market, and the effect of this influx of demand to steady the feeling. On upper creek there were buyers for spot all day at $2 00@2 02½; and lower creek prices dull and unchanged. Sales:

250 bbls upper road, spot	$2 00
400 bbls upper road, spot	2 02½
600 bbls regular	2 05
500 bbls s. o. b. 1st of February	2 05
600 bbls at call, first ten cents ₱ bbl, fair	3 00
500 bbls dirty ditto ditto	3 00
650 bbls lower road, spot	2 12½
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	2 25½
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	2 09
500 bbl, Parker's, spot	1 95
1,000 bbls, Parker's, spot	2 00

NEW YORK, January 18, closing, 17.—Market for refined irregular and about nominal. For spot delivery there are 16½c bids and 17c asked; but no offers; for January and February 16½c bid and 17c asked; for March 16½c bid and 17c asked; for April 16½c bid and 17c asked; for May 16½c bid and 17c asked. Crude very firm; receipts 11,000 bbls; superfine western and State 8½ @8¾c; common to good 8¼@8½c; good to choice 8¾@8¾c; fancy white 8¾@9c; solar 9@9¼c; refined 9@9½c; deodorized 10@10½c; crude 5¾@5¾c; refined 16½@17c. Naphtha quiet at 14c without leading to boat sales. Philadelphia delivery nominal at 17c. Refined nominal at 21½c; at this price there has been somewhat from shippers, and it is reported that 10,000 bbls have been packed at 21¼c, last delivery.

OIL CITY, January 18.—Market dull; Oil City $2 25; lower road $2 10; upper road $2 00.

PATROLEUM CENTER, January 18.—Market dull at $2 05.

TITUSVILLE, January 18.—Market quiet and dull, prices declining, $2 00 only being bid.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.—No market, very dull.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, January 18.—Market very quiet at $2 02½.

OIL CITY, January 18.—Market dull at $2 20@2 30. Nothing doing.

PARKERS, January 18.—Market quiet; $2 00 bid. PHILADELPHIA, January 18.—Refined 27c; crude 8c. Market dull.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Fairview Oil Works	388
B. S. Duncan	Riverside Oil Works	88
J. J. Greer	Riverside Oil Works	451

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.		Bbls.
Fairview	320	Riverside Oil Works
Total		1,228

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

January 16.—American pig.—The market hangs firm from the reluctance of makers to contract ahead, and the almost utter indifference of the large buyers to take hold at over $45. A good deal of the uncertainty is apparent on the part of the makers, in order to find the exact bearings of the market and to know the price at which to sell and to have the means to hold on after large sales have made their contracts. Large contracts have been reported the past week, the statements varying from 100,000 to 50,000 tons. It is generally admitted that some favored buyers have been enabled to purchase for the season and have season delivery on a basis of $44 and for No. 1 foundry and $43@43½ for No. 1, we find very few who entertain the opinion that the coming aggregate will overshear the amount rumored. From careful estimates, it appears that the Glendon has sold about 25,000 tons, the Cane about 40,000 tons, the Thomas about 12,000, and various other companies small lots, making an aggregate of the more prominent sales at the outside since the beginning of the season. The Thomas Company, it is said have not sold any, and their policy is evidently firmer, however, and many of the companies are asking $46@47 for No. 1, and $45@46 for No. 2 foundry, though the trade is in such an unsettled state at the moment that it is difficult to arrive at exact values. There is not any stock of moment in companies' hands, it having taken them up to January 1 to close up last year's deliveries, and the few lots in second hands available for immediate delivery are held at various prices from $50, up. Warrants of 50 tons No. 1 selling at $52. The present condition of the market we cannot make definite quotations of.

Scotch Pig.—Although the latest cable advices from the other side do not indicate any further advance in the price of Scotch pig, they quite the market very strong and little if any change expected as long as the colliers and furnacemen continue with their employers. Importers continue very firm in their views, and not disposed to consider bids anything off from their prices, and are placing their supplies in store. The market, therefore, presents a very quiet appearance, the transactions limited to the smallest possible amounts, suitable for pressing requirements. We quote Coltness and Gartsherrie, $25; Glengarnock, $25@25½; and Eglinton $48@49.—*Iron Age.*

BOSTON.

January 18.—The iron market has been quiet during the past week, but there is a constant upward tendency in prices. Latest advices by cable report a still further advance of £1 per ton in Refined Bar, but this is not confirmed. All accounts agree in representing the English market as very excited, and the tendency, for the present, upward. For the immediate future, at least, no depression is looked for, but there seems to be no reason for so rapid an advance as that of the past three weeks, and some look for a reaction. It is to be remembered, however, that November and December are the hardest months in the year for English manufacturers, and that they usually submit to more than possible that present prices will be maintained. It will doubtless be found that the advance will seriously interfere with the demand, and buyers will purchase very cautiously at the present ruling rates, and this will have a tendency to cause a reduction in prices. All things considered, the future of the English market is very uncertain. The Pennsylvania markets, which are very quiet, follow closely the English market in any advance, have raised their rates, the Juniata mills on Friday last quoting at 4¾c an advance of 3-10 to ½c ₱ lb on the lowest prices of the season. Some of our dealers have been compelled to place orders at the higher rates, and higher prices may be looked for here before long.

The market for pig iron is very quiet, and in the present state of the foundry business it is difficult to know whether to buy or not. The stocks on hand at the American furnaces are light enough, but they are held very steadily, and owners do not seem disposed to make any concession. The market for Scotch pig is steady in sympathy with favorable advices from match, and renders it difficult to make any estimate as to the future course of prices here. From the circular of Messrs. James Watson & Co., bearing date Glasgow, Dec. 26, 1872, we collect the following: Pig iron—The market has been quiet for the year was 1,090,000 tons, against 1,160,000 tons in 1871, being a falling off in production of 70,400 tons, which is attributed mainly to lack of fuel during the spring months. The stock on hand was 194,600 tons, of which 107,000 was in the hands of stereotypers, and 87,600 tons in the hands of the public. Consumption for the year was 1,090,000, and since the close of 1857, when the aggregate was 1,090,000 tons. The exports to the United States for 1872 amounted to 146,000 tons, against 151,417 tons in 1871, and 97,200 tons in 1870.

We quote yard lots of American at 55¾ per ton, including No 2 extra at $55, and No 1 at $58. Scotch is held firmly. We quote Eglinton at $72; Coltness at $53@59; Gartsherrie at $58@59.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

NEW YORK.

January 18.—Advices by cable again quote a further advance in Scotch pig, but the market here in the absence of any demand shows no particular change. The extreme difficulty of moving goods through our thoroughfares has also a bad effect on trade. We have heard of no sales since our last. American pig has an upward tendency; most companies are not offering, as the recent contracts extend throughout the most part of the season. It will be understood that the Thomas Company have made contracts for about six months' product at $45 for No 1, and $44 for No 2; we note sales of 200 tons No 1 Alabama at $47; and 200 do No 2, $45 50, while $50 is now asked for No 1. American rails are steady at about $40 currency delivered in Pennsylvania. New English rails are generally held at $72a74 gold, with a few outside of this on the market that might be had for less. Old are held for higher rates, $62a63 to being a fair quotation, while some holders are asking $65 and refusing to sell under that figure. Scrap is also firmer. Dealers generally are now asking $30@32 and upward is paid, while at this price about 200 tons have changed hands, and 250 do at $29 50, not from dock, $25 for No 1 time. Refined bar is very firm.—*Journal of Com.*

PHILADELPHIA.

January 18.—Pig iron is in active demand and advancing. Sales of 30,000 tons Lehigh No 1 foundry, at $45, $46@47—chiefly at $46@46½ on dock; 1,000 tons Forge at $38@39; and White Iron at $33, on the cars at the furnace; 1,000 tons Thomas to a consumer on private terms; 1,000 tons No 1 Anthracite mill Coleraine at $46; 15,000 tons best grey forge at $40@42; 6,000 tons Manhattan Nos 1 and 2 on private terms.

Manufactured Iron.—2,000 tons Pittsburgh bar iron sold at 4 cents per lb. New rails may be quoted at $45, currency, at the mills.

Scotch Pig.—The sales are unimportant.

Nails.—Command $3 per keg.

Anchors and Chains.—Are steady. Sales of the former at 8½c, and the latter, 11½inch, at $7 35.—*Ledger.*

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CITY OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF RICHMOND.
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PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 18, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts to-day light, both of through stock for Eastern markets and cattle intended for sale at this point. There is nothing doing in the yards, as buyers have gone East. Some few cattle are shipping through on owners hands. The market toward the close was firmer, and there was no quotable reduction in prices. Following are the rates at which trade for the week closes:

Extra 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 50; extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 00 to $7 25; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; prime 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 25 to $5 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs fewer and about equal to the demand. Trade is even and steady, with prices about the same as at the time of our last report. Light pigs, smooth and nice, weighing from 100 to 150 lbs, are in the best demand and bring the highest price. Following are the current rates:

Extra Philadelphia $4 40; prime do $4 25 to $4 35; prime Yorkers $4 25 to $4 40; light pigs $4 40 to $4 50; roughs $3 00 to $4 10.

Sheep.

The run of sheep light. There is nothing doing in the yards to-day, as buyers are all East. Trade closed on Friday firm at the following figures:

Extra spring, fine wool, $6 75; extra 100 lbs, open wool, $6 00; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $6 25 to $6 50; do 90 lbs, fine wool, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 75 to $6 00.

New York Hop Market.

January 16.—The market continues very strong, although the arrivals have been large from abroad. Sales about 400 pcls English at 40a45c, and 150 bales new American at 45a55c.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	496
Receipts for the corresponding week, 1871	1,266
Total receipts since Sept. 1st, 1872	17,337
Total receipts for same period in 1871	29,613
Imports for the week	2,156
Total imports since Sept. 1st, 1872	14,416
Total exports since Sept. 1st, 1872	1,919

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 18, 1873.

FLOUR—Demand active and prices advanced

THE VERY LATEST.

GREAT FIRE AT PARKER'S.

CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THE TOWN DESTROYED.

Eighteen Business Places and Twenty-five or Thirty Residences Burned.

LOSS $75,000 TO $100,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER'S LANDING, PA., January 19, 1873.

At 4:15 this afternoon a fire was discovered in a room over the Opera House saloon. The flames spread rapidly and in a few moments gained such rapidity that all efforts to subdue them were fruitless. The flames extended north to S. D. Kara's residence, south to Prest's dry goods store, on either side of the street, destroying the Wallace House, McManus House, Oil Exchange Hotel, Union House, Greeley House, Lloyd, House saloon and restaurant, Spencer's Opera House, Steele's livery stable, Chalfant & Graff's hardware store, Daley's grocery, Leven's grocery, Brown's furniture store, *Daily Transcript* building, Bennett's hardware store, Barthold's cigar store, and Crull's livery stable. Twenty-five or thirty private residences were destroyed. The loss is estimated at from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars. The origin of the fire is at present a mystery. At this hour—9 P. M.—the fire is under control and no further danger is apprehended.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1873.

REFUNDING OF COTTON TAX.

Nearly all the members of Congress present in Washington from the Cotton States, at a conference last evening agreed on a new bill to refund the cotton tax, which they will press on Congress this session instead of House bill No. 1,902, House saloon and restaurant, Spencer's Opera House, Steele's livery stable, Chalfant & Graff's hardware store, Daley's grocery, Leven's grocery, Brown's furniture store, *Daily Transcript* building, Bennett's hardware store, Barthold's cigar store, and Crull's livery stable. Twenty-five or thirty private residences were destroyed. The loss is estimated at from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars. The origin of the fire is at present a mystery. At this hour—9 P. M.—the fire is under control and no further danger is apprehended.

THE BOWEN–DELARGE CASE.

The Committee on Elections on the case of Bowen, contesting the seat of Delarge, find that the statements so far made show that the frauds and irregularities in the conduct of the election were so great that it is impossible to determine which had the majority of the legal ballots cast, and therefore recommend the adoption of a resolution that neither Bowen nor Delarge is entitled to a seat.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, January 19, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England generally clear and cold weather and westerly winds, the latter shifting to southerly probably during Monday afternoon and night, with rising temperature and increasing cloudiness. For the Middle States falling barometer, rising temperature, cloudy weather and fresh and brisk westerly to southerly winds, very probably snow over the northern portion. For the South Atlantic States rising temperature, generally clear weather and light to fresh westerly and southerly winds. For the Gulf States, east of Mississippi, southeasterly to southwesterly winds and rising temperature with probably increasing cloudiness. From Tennessee to Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, rising temperature, fresh to brisk and possibly high southerly winds to westerly and northwesterly, and cloudy weather, with probably light rains from the southern portions of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to Tennessee, but snow north of this region. From Illinois to Wisconsin westward fresh to brisk northerly to westerly winds, falling temperature and occasional areas of light snow.

Small-Pox Among the Omish People

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., January 19, 1873.

The small-pox which has been raging in Springfield township among the colony known as Omish people, about twelve miles north of this city, is abating somewhat. A large number of deaths have already occurred, but it is thought the disease has reached its height and will gradually subside.

At New Haven, Indiana, the small-pox is decreasing and it is hoped will soon disappear. Only eight deaths have taken place in the last week, six of which were in one family by the name of Conrad.

Beautiful Present from the Late Ex-Emperor Napoleon.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 18, 1873.

The late Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, sent a beautiful chalk, enameled in four different colors, and of solid gold and silver, together with an autograph letter, to one of the priests of the Catholic Cathedral in this city, to whom he formed an attachment in his earlier days. The inscription on the chalice is *Semper Deus*. It is a fine piece of workmanship and was manufactured in Paris.

Improved Processes in Metallurgy.

It is asserted by the French technical journals that the experiment of using petroleum as fuel in the puddling furnace, which has been in progress in a large iron-producing establishment for a period of some months, and under the auspices of the best scientific skill, has proved itself to be very successful. In point of convenience, efficiency, and in the superior quality of the iron produced, it is asserted that the result of these recent applications of petroleum shows it to be the best fuel that has yet been employed for the purpose. It is well known that the attempts hitherto made in this direction have, in one important point or another, resulted unfavorably, the investigations made in this case have led to the conclusion that phosphorus, in a quantity of from two to four thousandths, in steel, causes the metal to be liable to break when cold, to increase the elasticity and resistance to breaking does not modify the hardness. Such steel, however, is thought to be wanting in real strength and toughness, being brittle, and not sustaining sudden shocks. The general conclusion arrived at from these investigations is that even very small quantities of phosphorus, when present in steel, not only do not improve it, as has been asserted, but actually deteriorate it. The best method of estimating the percentage of phosphorus in steel is said to be the examination of the spectrum produced by the combustion of hydrogen obtained by the action of chlorohydric acid upon the metal.

THE cider question is to the temperance men of Maine a prominent topic for discussion as the beer question is to their brethren of Massachusetts, and they are not quite in accord as to what legislation is necessary. At a large convention held in Augusta most of the time was occupied in discussing a resolution on this question, and a vote was finally obtained in favor of such a modification of the Prohibitory law as will "abolish cider tippling."

The Indians of the Skohowish reservation, Oregon, lately cut and sawed at a mill two booms of logs containing 550,000 feet.

DAILY REPORT

OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 2 HOURS, ENDING 2 P. M., JANUARY 19, 1873.

	Above Low Water.		Changes. Rise.		Fall.	
	Ft.	In.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft. In.
St. Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Benton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davenport	5	1	0	0	0	1
Leavenworth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keokuk	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cairo	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	10	4	0	0	4	0
Pittsburgh	13	4	0	0	4	11
Cincinnati	15	6	0	0	4	0
Louisville	7	0	0	0	0	7
Memphis	12	10	0	0	0	6
Vicksburg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nashville	8	9	1	3	0	0
New Orleans	13	0	0	4	0	0

*Below high water mark.

W. S. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., January 19.—River seventeen feet and rising. Arrived—H. T. Comer and C. E. Durfee, New Orleans; and a coal fleet of fifteen towboats from Pittsburgh. Weather cloudy and cold, with a light snow fall. The ice in the river makes the navigation of the stream difficult.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 19.—The river has fallen four inches, with seven feet six inches in the canal and five feet six inches in the chute. Cloudy and moderating this evening; mercury at 40 A. M. and 27 at 5 P. M. The river is full of ice, and hard and dangerous. Boats lie at the wharf as frozen in, but the ice will probably be broke around them to-morrow. The Morning Star arrived from Memphis this afternoon with her wheels badly broken. Saw reports heavy ice all the way from Evansville to the Potomac at Cincinnati. Mollie Ebert at the head of Blue River Island floating sidewise in the middle of the river. Weather cloudy and cold, with a light snow fall. The ice in the river makes the navigation of the stream difficult.

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Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 19.—Partly cloudy and very cold this morning, but moderating this evening. The river is falling slowly. No arrivals or departures.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 19.—Cloudy and cold. Mercury 12 to 6 P. M. River has fallen 3 inches. Wind from the South and ice heavier. The Quickstep and Tarascon have gone into Green River, the Westcap and Tarascon have gone into Green River, the Westcap and Tarascon lies up here. No other movement of boats. Shannon lies up here. No other movement of boats.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, MISS., January 19.—Down—Mary Alice and barges, and Gov. Allen. Up—Peoria, River rising. Cold and clear.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—River about stationary. Weather cloudy and cold, but indications to-night favor a thaw. No boat has yet left here, the underwriters refusing to take risks, and it not being known whether the channel is clear of ice to Cairo.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Friday and Saturday's Proceedings—Petitions, Resolutions and Proposed Amendments—Efforts to Procure Adjournment Until After the Governor's Inauguration.

At Friday's session of the Constitutional Convention the following business was presented:

Petitions were presented from citizens of Blair county asking the adoption of local option laws; from the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange asking for the abolition of State inspectors of merchandise; also, asking for the prohibition of the publication of private bequests, which is regarded as an invasion of private rights.

A resolution was adopted authorizing copies of the proceedings of the Convention to be furnished to the Mercantile Libraries of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia; also to the Public Library of the borough of Washington.

Proposed Constitutional amendments were offered and referred as follows:

By Mr. Hopkins—That the 5th section of the 9th article of the Constitution shall be amended to read: "That elections shall be free and equal," and electors shall not be controlled or intimidated on election day by the presence of the military, either State or National.

By Mr. Corson—Amending article 9, section 7, so that at the end thereof it shall conclude as follows: And no conviction shall be allowed except upon positive proof of the actual malice on the part of the publisher of the alleged libel.

By Mr. Wherry, that the vote of one elector may count in one election and more than one delegate in the same assembly.

By Mr. Stanton—On the propriety of making some constitutional provision whereby the existing series of indebtedness known as redeemable ground-rents may be extinguished, and by which the future creation of any such unlimited charges upon real estate may be prevented.

By Mr. MacVeagh—*Resolved*, That the chief clerk be instructed to address a letter to the Prothonotary of each city and county of this State, requesting them to furnish to the Convention the number of civil causes at issue on their respective dockets and a copy of the last trial lists in their respective courts, showing the date when such trial list was called, the date of the issuing of the original writ in each case therein, and the number of cases actually tried, and that the clerk report the replies to the Convention, arranging the counties in alphabetical order; and that a like return be requested from the Prothonotary of each district of the Supreme Court, and of each District Court in this State.

Mr. Worrell moved to amend, "and that the Clerks of the Court of Quarter Sessions shall certify the number of returns, to each term, made within the last two years, and the disposition made of each return by the Grand Jury and the Court.

The whole subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Dunning—Regarding the districting of counties with population of over 100,000, and an area of 100 square miles.

By Mr. Brodhead—That there shall be no prohibition against corporations, not incorporated under the laws of this State, acquiring and holding real estate within this Commonwealth.

By Mr. Bear—That all elections shall be by ballot except those by persons in their representative capacities, who shall vote *viva voce*. Each ballot shall have written or printed upon it the name of the office to be filled, and the name or names of the candidate or candidates for such office for whom the elector wishes to vote, and nothing else; but no ballot shall have upon it the name of more than one office, nor the names of candidates for more than one office.

A motion to adjourn to Monday next having passed first reading, Wm. H. Armstrong asked and obtained leave to speak a few words, and then made a statement that many of the delegates desired to attend the inauguration of the Governor, and that, as a matter of courtesy, the Convention adjourn until Wednesday next. He then moved to amend, "that when the Convention adjourns it adjourn until Wednesday next at noon."

Mr. Hay opposed the amendment, and referred to the fact that the former Convention had its own sat on the 4th of July.

Hon. Charles R. Buckalew supported Mr. Armstrong. He said that in 1838 there were no railroad facilities such as we have now, and the members could be counted in their homes, visit their families, and again return to the Convention as speedily as they can at the present day. It was decent and proper that such a courtesy should be extended to the members were paid by the day it might make some difference, but as they are paid a gross amount he could not see what difference the loss of a few days would make. He therefore warmly supported Mr. Armstrong's motion, and asked for its passage.

Mr. McAllister opposed the motion, and speaking of the great railroad facilities, said that *they were a curse instead of a blessing*.

The amendment of Mr. Armstrong was then voted upon and carried by a vote of 64 yeas to 43 nays.

Calls for "question" on the resolution as amended were made, but the President stated that the hour of two o'clock having arrived, the Convention stood adjourned until Saturday at noon.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Upon assembling some difficulty was experienced in securing a quorum of members.

Mr. Hopkins offered a resolution for final adjournment March 27th. Second reading was moved but not agreed to.

A resolution was offered that no delegate be granted leave of absence without reasons given therefor; that the roll be called at opening of each session and fifteen minutes be allowed for absent entered on the journal. The resolution, after the offering of various amendments, was indefinitely postponed.

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Mr. McMurray offered a resolution providing for an inquiry by the Committee on Private Corporations into the expediency of an amendment to the effect that the fire insurance company shall be incorporated in this State with less than $300,000 paid up capital, mutual companies excepted; and that no foreign fire insurance company shall be admitted to do business in this State unless it has $500,000 *bona fide* cash assets. Referred to the Committee on Private Corporations.

A minority report from the Committee on Legislature was brought up by Mr. Niles The reading was dispensed with. It takes strong grounds against biennial sessions of the Legislature, contending that annual sessions are necessary; also, that it is impossible to devise general laws in regard to railroad and other corporations, and that special legislation is necessary.

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The First Newspaper in Kansas—Started under Difficulties.

[From the Ebensburg (Pa.) Herald.]

Perhaps few are aware, but it is nevertheless a fact, that we have living in our midst a gentleman who was a compositor and assisted in the publication of the first paper ever printed in Kansas. The paper was started under rather difficult circumstances, as the gentleman informs us: First, it was necessary to have a building or office in which to print the paper. There being no such building as no lumber, they were compelled to await the erection of a saw mill then building in the neighborhood. The mill being completed, editor, compositors, and devil, shouldered their axes and to the forest went where trees fell thick and fast for a time as it were. They then cut a sufficient number into saw logs, and hauled them to the mill, where they assisted in making them into lumber, the first the mill had ever cut. With saws and hatches they were next working in the capacity of carpenters building an office. Having completed the building they removed their press and types in, and on Christmas day, eighteen years ago last Christmas, they issued the first paper in Kansas. All this work was accomplished inside the short space of six weeks. The gentleman to whom we refer, is one of Ebensburg's most enterprising business men; and we are glad to know that with indomitable pluck and energy, he has succeeded in amassing a large share of the "spoils" of this world which are so convenient to have these hard times, you know.

Shylocks.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Union.]

A visit now and then to the office of the Register of Deeds, and a random looking over the book of mortgages, would reveal a state of things cold blooded enough to make the dead chilly. In these tight times men are hard pressed for money, and women too, and it must be raised in one way and another, especially upon the homes. What would the people think of a widow's paying 25 per cent. a month, or 72 per cent. a year, for money with which to make necessary repairs upon her house? Twenty, thirty and forty per cent. are very common rates on mortgages. To the pawnbrokers and professional money lenders six per cent. a day is now paid by men hard up for funds with which to push by the first sidewise. The following boats are laid up here above the Cairo: Belle Vernon, Belle Memphis, City of Cairo, Mollie Ragan, Grand Lake No. 2 and tow, Brit. Queen, Chaperon, Boldam, Andy Baum, and Gen. Lytle; also fifty or sixty coal boats are scattered along the river front. Below the falls: Morning Star, Grey Eagle, Rose Hite, Bismarck, Oakland and tow. No fears are entertained of damage from ice.

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CAIRO, ILL., January 19.—Arrived—City of Evansville. Departed—Idlewild, Memphis; Colossus, New Orleans; City of Alton, New Orleans. The ice is very heavy in the Mississippi and considerable new ice in the Ohio. The river has risen twelve inches. Cloudy; thermometer 25.

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STATE NEWS.

Auditor General Allen has recognized the claims of the colored race in the reorganization of the working force of his office, by the appointment to a clerkship of Prof. W. Howard Day, A. M., a graduate of Oberlin College. Dr. J. B. Davis, of Dauphin county, who lost a leg at the battle of Antietem, received a similar appointment.

Bloody Run, Bedford county, has by a vote of the people had its name changed to Everett City.

Thomas Stevens was sentenced at Allentown, on Monday, to two months' imprisonment and a fine of $100 for the involuntary manslaughter of John Kreiner.

William Kaylor, of Allegheny township, Cambria county, was so badly frozen on the 10th inst. that he died a short time afterwards.

Mercer county is not a good place for wife-beaters. One of that class has just been committed to jail there for a year for cheating his better half.

The Sharon *Times* says: The miners in this valley are all at work, and from present appearances the coal business prosperity will be resumed before a great while. The furnaces will not blow in, and the depression in business will no doubt be removed.

Mrs. Jane Owens, of Millville borough, Cambria county, died suddenly on Thursday of paralysis. She leaves five little children.

A new and well printed weekly paper, the *Journal*, devoted to the interests of the Society of Friends, has made its appearance in Philadelphia. The paper is under the charge of Dr. Joseph Gibbons as editor.

About two years ago, Emanuel Winger, a son of John Winger, of West Cain, Chester county, while playing with one of the neighbor's children, was struck in the stomach with a stone, which caused him to bleed profusely. Since that time, whenever hurt, he would bleed freely from the mouth. On last Thursday evening the wound was opened again, and he bled to death.

Extensive smelting works for the reduction of lead and silver ores from the Rocky Mountains will soon be erected on Smith's island, opposite Philadelphia, directly south of the canal, by Tatham & Bros., lead pipe manufacturers, of that city.

The capacity of the rolling mills of Pennsylvania is increasing very rapidly. The Pencoyd Iron Works of A. & P. Roberts & Co., is being doubled in capacity by the addition of a magnificent mill. The Phœnix Iron Company intends erecting a million dollar additional mill. Another is projected near Reliabsburg, on the Delaware, just above Philadelphia, another at Wilmington, another at New Castle, and still another with blast furnaces, at Delaware City, the future terminus of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Alexander Tendall, one of West Chester's oldest citizens, died in that place, on Friday, at the age of seventy-seven years. Deceased was a man of no little intelligence and a fine mathematical scholar. His death is attributed to a generating out of his physical condition. He served in the war of 1812, and his demise leaves but two surviving members of that band in the neighborhood of West Chester.

An attempt was made on Thursday to assassinate Dr. Thompson, Postmaster at Westchester. A pistol shot was fired through one of the rear windows of the office, by some party as yet unknown, and barely missed the Doctor.

Cashman, Clarkson & Co., the Lancaster bankers, who were robbed of a large amount in money and bonds last Wednesday, offer $2,000 dollars reward for the arrest and conviction of the thieves.

A revival meeting has been in progress in the Baptist church at Linesville, Crawford county, for seven weeks, and twenty-five persons have thus far been baptised.

A new Democratic daily is talked of in Easton.

A jury in Wilkesbarre, the other day, gave a man five thousand dollars damages against a party from whom he had bought a livery stable, the vendor signing an agreement not to engage in the livery business in Wilkesbarre, which he in fact broke by establishing another livery stable in the name of his brother. The evidence was clear that such a courtesy should be considered the intention were paid by the day it might make some difference, but as they are paid a gross amount he could not see what difference the loss of a few days would make. He therefore warmly supported Mr. Armstrong's motion, and asked for its passage.

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MEMPHIS, TENN., January 19.—Partly cloudy and very cold this morning, but moderating this evening. The river is falling slowly. No arrivals or departures.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 19.—Cloudy and cold. Mercury 12 to 6 P. M. River has fallen 3 inches. Wind from the South and ice heavier. The Quickstep and Tarascon have gone into Green River, the Westcap and Tarascon have gone into Green River, the Westcap and Tarascon lies up here. No other movement of boats. Shannon lies up here. No other movement of boats.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, MISS., January 19.—Down—Mary Alice and barges, and Gov. Allen. Up—Peoria, River rising. Cold and clear.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—River about stationary. Weather cloudy and cold, but indications to-night favor a thaw. No boat has yet left here, the underwriters refusing to take risks, and it not being known whether the channel is clear of ice to Cairo,

Last year there was collected at the Chicago custom house $1,771,000 for duties on direct importations, and $643,000 for goods transported there in bond; total $2,114,000.

Roman Catholic Statistics.

The Catholic Directory and Ecclesiastical Register for the new year, which has just appeared, contains some interesting statistics relative to the Roman Catholic community in Great Britain. It contains a complete Roman Catholic Peerage and Baronetage for the three kingdoms, from which we observe that the peers amount to 34 (24 of whom hold seats in the House of Lords), and the baronets to 49. The Roman Catholic members of the House of Commons are 37 in all. The full number of the Sacred College of Cardinals at Rome is 70; but there are just now only six Cardinal Bishops, 32 Cardinal Priests, and 7 Cardinal Deacons. Dr. Cullen, though Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, ranks in the college only as a *Cardinal* Priest, while Antonelli is only a Cardinal Deacon. Just now it happens that there are no less than twenty-three hats at the disposal of his Holiness, not including two Cardinals "reserved *in petto*." Out of the forty-five living Cardinals only eight were created by the late Pope Gregory, the rest having been nominated by Pius IX. The number of Cardinals deceased since the present Pope's election is no less than ninety-seven. There are also under the Pope, but above Archbishops, nine Patriarchates (of which those of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem are known as the Greater Patriarchates) and twelve Patriarchs, seven of the Latin Rite, five of the Oriental Rite. The Roman Catholic Hierarchy in Great Britain comprises one Archbishop and twelve Suffragan Bishops in England, and one Archbishop and two Bishops, or rather Vicars Apostolic, in Scotland, where their dioceses are still called "districts." The episcopate in Ireland consists of one Archbishop and twenty-seven Bishops, besides two Coadjutors and two Auxiliaries, and the number of Archbishops and Bishops in the British Colonies and Dependencies number nearly a hundred more. The Priests, secular and regular, ordained in England, during the year 1872, amount to seventy-five. The Roman Catholic clergy in England and Wales at the present time number as nearly as possible 1,890, exclusive of 34 who are employed abroad; and the total of places where there are churches, chapels, or mission stations in England, Scotland and Wales, served by the above mentioned clergy, is 1,245, not reckoning private chapels.

The Loomis Aerial Telegraph.

The bill incorporating the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company was passed by the United States Senate last week, and needs but the President's signature to become a law. This aerial telegraph system is a novel thing. The plan of Dr. Loomis, the inventor, is to telegraph from a high peak of the Rocky Mountains to the highest attainable peak of the Alps, at which point a tower is to be erected, on the top of which a huge mast is to be placed. An apparatus capable of collecting electricity is to be put upon the upper end of this mast, and the electricity, at such elevation, it is claimed a strata of the atmosphere will be reached which is charged with electricity. Ground connections, the same as in telegraphing, will be made with this electrified strata of the atmosphere will, as with the ordinary single wire and ground connection, make a complete circuit, and it is claimed that the slightest pulsation of the electricity at one tower will produce a similar pulsation at the other. The company is to have a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars with the privilege of increasing the same to two millions if the interest of the company shall require it. The business and objects of the corporators are stated to be to develop and utilize the principles and powers of natural electricity, to be used in telegraphing, generating light, heat, and motive power, and other purposes, and operating machinery run by electricity for any purpose.

The recent great storms in the West are moving Eastern journals to suggest that their discontented people might, after all, do as well by remaining at home, where, they contend, the effort, self-denial and earnest purpose necessary to success in the West, will accomplish as great results, as a general rule.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, PA., January 20, 1873.

	Cents.
Miss Maria C. McIntire, Lebanan, Pa.	1
Miss Mary Hartman, Freeport, Pa.	2
Jas. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Inhaenser & Co, New York, N. Y.	2
Meyer Kleinman, Corry, Pa.	2

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Almost a Fire.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning considerable smoke commenced issuing from a heater in the second story of the insane department of the Allegheny City Home, located at Girty's run, about two miles above the city. As it was feared that a fire was brewing somewhere in the building, the superintendent sent a messenger to Allegheny City to secure the assistance of a part of the Fire Department. Chief Engineer Crow complied with the request and repaired to the Home, with the Friendship steamer and hose carriage and Grant hose carriage. Upon arriving at the Home, the firemen made every effort to discover the locality of the fire, but failed. A portion of the floor was cut, also the ceiling, and a number of workmen also employed, but all to no avail. Finally it was concluded that some one of the insane persons had thrown rags or chips through the grating of the heater, and the heated iron stove or pipe caused the smoke. No panic was caused among the inmates of the institution, as they had not been informed of the suspicion entertained that the building was on fire.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Buffalo Bill, Indians, powder, red fire, &c., give place this evening to Miss Charlotte Thompson, a delightful actress, who will appear as *Julia* in the unpublished "Last Days of Pompeii." The play is worthy of the patronage of our respectable theatre-goers.

Alma's American Theater.

A whole host of novelties are announced for tonight. See advertisement.

Trimble's Varieties.

The management announce a number of fresh attractions for this evening. The stock company is excellent.

CITY MISSIONS.

Third Anniversary Meeting—Work of the Society During the Year.

The third anniversary of City Missions, of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, was held last evening in the Second Presbyterian (Dr. Howard's) church. After the usual religious exercises, the City Missionary, Rev. S. C. Farris, presented a report of the work done during the year, as follows:

At the Soho Mission, the usual public services are held once each Sabbath. During last winter considerable interest was manifested here, and there were twenty converts baptized. Rev. R. H. Cunningham devotes one half of his time here, and the other half at the mission in Homestead. The lot on which the building at Homestead is progressing finely, the wall of the first story having been pieted. One thousand dollars will be required from the society to complete this edifice, the congregation worshipping here agreeing to pay the balance. The building and lot when completed will be worth between six and eight thousand dollars. The attendance in this place is good and the prospects encouraging. All the church services, except morning, are held. Allentown is greatly indebted to Dr. Howard's church, and especially to two elders for a temporary chapel. The Sabbath school is too large for the building. There are almost three hundred in the Infant class alone, and two hundred in the whole school. A new church is needed here badly.

At Hatfield a lot will be secured provided $200 is raised. The lot is worth $5,000, and the owner will contribute the lot. There is no church, and preaching at Mt. Albion at the school house. If a church is organized at Hatfield, the congregation attending here will attend the Hatfield Church. The prospect in the Mt. Oliver mission is much brighter than it was last year. A lot has been secured and paid for, and $4,000 raised toward the erection of a church which is now almost completed. One thousand dollars is yet needed to complete the edifice. During the year 728 sermons were preached, 182 prayer meetings held and 208 sessions of the Sabbath school. There have been sixty conversions. There have been from the mission fifty-three missionaries. There has been collected $8,703, and the land donated amounts to $2,500, making in all $11,203. There is also land promised valued at $10,000, including the property at Hatfield.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report, an interesting address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hornbrower, after which Mr. Chaney led in prayer. A collection was then taken up for the benefit of city missions, and the audience dismissed with the benediction.

MRS. LIVERMORE.

Her Lecture on "The Immortal Life"—Death Only a Sweet Sleep —The Existence of a Future State —The Soul Never Dies.

The mere announcement that this gifted lecturess was to occupy the desk of the Universalist Church was sufficient notice for the truisms to have engaged the Academy of Music, instead of their own edifice. From a quarter of seven till twenty minutes before eight o'clock did the densely packed audience patiently await Mrs. Livermore's appearance. She was escorted to the pulpit by Rev Van De Mark, accompanied by Miss Hindman and Prof. Tomlinson, of Akron, Ohio.

After the usual evening services were finished, Mrs. Livermore came forward and delivered, in her usual forcible and argumentative style, the discourse for the evening, "The Immortal Life." She spoke entirely without notes for one hour and a half. She commenced by reviewing our present life from the cradle to the grave, and dilated on the rapidity with which we pass from childhood to manhood, manhood to middle age, and thence to old age and the grave. She contended that death was a very dramatician solved problem after problem, to the satisfaction of everybody. Immortality of the soul was shown not only to us through the medium of Holy Writ. But notwithstanding all this we must go further—we must go outside of the Bible and find out something which nature is continually revealing to all who will penetrate her domains. The existence of an existence of the soul was believed in by the heathen and savage ages before the coming of Christ. The ancients seemed to have the faculty intuitively instilled into them that there was a future existence after this life was ended. They always recognized the existence of a supreme Deity although it was not the identical Being which has been handed down through Christianity, which His followers profess and believe. Mrs. Livermore then cited instances in proof of the ancient and savages believed that the soul never died, that it lived for ever. The Egyptians believed that the fourth month after death was time to further maintain the soul. When the Indian dies he is believed not to be literally dead but only sleeping them in the face—a surge in the waters swept the floating ladder against the shoulder of one of them. They set it in its place, one of them mounted to the "trap" at the entrance to the vault, while the other held it fast, and in a few seconds both were safe on the surface of the earth, in the glad light of day.

In a letter written by a gentleman now engaged as a civil engineer on the proposed Texas and Pacific Railroad in Arizona, to his friend in Boston, the writer says the famous chief Cochise, with twenty of his warriors, recently visited their camp near White Sulpher Springs—it being, as Cochise stated, the first time in fifteen years that he had visited the white man's camp in peace. The chief also stated that he was pleased with the idea of a railroad going through his country, though his conception of what it meant was very limited. After having a grand pow-wow he and his warriors left. In this interview, he said he had known of the surveying party and all their doings; and only the negotiations pending between him